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JOINT CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION MEETS IN GENEVA

LD221529 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1435 GMT 22 Jul 86

["Standing Consultative Commission Session Opens" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Geneva, 22 Jul (TASS) -- An extraordinary session of the Soviet-U.S. Standing Consultative Commission, which was formed to promote the implementation of the aims and provisions of the ABM Treaty and accords in the field of limiting offensive strategic weapons, and also of the agreement on measures to reduce the danger of nuclear war arising between the USSR and United States, opened here today.

The extraordinary session was convened at the suggestion of the Soviet side in connection with the U.S. refusal to continue to observe the 1972 interim (SALT I) agreement and the 1979 treaty on Limiting Offensive Strategic Arms (SALT-II).

REPORT ON GERASIMOV'S 21 JULY PRESS CONFERENCE

PM221911 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed report under "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center" rubric: "For a Constructive Approach"]

[Text] At a meeting with Soviet and foreign journalists on 21 July, G.I. Gerasimov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Administration [upravleniye], informed the mass news media representatives about the official visit to the USSR by H.-D. Genscher, FRG federal vice chancellor and federal foreign minister, which has just begun, and about his reception by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In connection with the special session of the Soviet-American Standing Consultative Commission opening 22 July, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman made the following announcement:

The American side has agreed to the Soviet side's proposal to hold an extraordinary session of the Standing Consultative Commission.

We intend to raise serious questions concerning the political and strategic consequences of the Reagan administration's decision of 27 May this year on U.S. withdrawal from the 1972 Interim Agreement on limiting Offensive Strategic Arms [SALT I] and the 1979 treaty on Limiting Offensive Strategic Arms [SALT II].

The Soviet side proceeds from the premise that everything positive that has been achieved in the sphere of the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments must be preserved. The sides' continued observance of the SALT II treaty would contribute to the maintenance of the global balance of forces and the strengthening of security.

The USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman also announced a forthcoming meeting of Soviet and American experts on the question of ending nuclear tests.

To resolve the problem of nuclear weapon tests, he said, it is necessary to work out an understanding whereby such tests would be banned under international law. We have repeatedly proposed embarking immediately on the elaboration of such an understanding. [paragraph continues]

In March of this year the Soviet Union proposed to the United States starting bilateral talks on this question and announced that A.M. Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy, had been appointed head of the Soviet delegation at the relevant talks.

Until recently the United States has striven to reduce the entire question of nuclear tests to the verification [kontrol] of nuclear explosions alone. In the course of bilateral diplomatic contacts it has been possible to reach agreement that, starting 25 July, the sides will hold talks between experts in Geneva on the entire range of questions -- on verification [kontrol] and on determining of ways of completely renouncing nuclear tests.

This formulation, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman observed, takes account of both sides' positions and orients the talks toward the achievement of an effective understanding on the halting and banning of all nuclear tests.

The Soviet delegation will be headed by A.M. Petrosyants.

Answers were given to journalists' questions, and it was particularly stressed that the siting of American seismographical equipment in the Semipalatinsk region was still further evidence of the USSR's political goodwill, its readiness to assist the creation of an atmosphere of confidence, and its desire to put an end to nuclear tests.

REPORTAGE ON END OF CDE SESSION IN STOCKHOLM

Grinevskiy Comments Noted

LD222147 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1918 GMT 18 Jul 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vitaliy Ilyashenko]

[Text] A regular session of the Conference on Confidence-and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe closed in Stockholm today. Addressing the closing session, Grinevskiy, head of the Soviet delegation, said that in the past few days the conference has succeeded in unraveling one of the problems that had long prevented progress, the problem of notification about air force exercises.

A common basis is also envisaged on the question of ground troop exercises.

Reaching an essential agreement in Stockholm, the Soviet representative noted, is possible only on the basis of a compromise. As CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Gorbachev stated, it is high time that all participants display responsibility and flexibility. Only serious reciprocal concessions on the basis of equality and equal security can ensure success. Goodwill on the part of all participants in the conference is needed for that, of course. Unfortunately, some delegations are in no hurry as yet to display it.

Progress Analyzed

LD182258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] The latest session of the Conference on Confidence-and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe ended in Stockholm today. The present session was the penultimate in the forum's work. Although it ended today, many delegates have remained here in Stockholm in order to continue unofficial meetings and consultations, that is to say to use to the full the time up until the end of the conference. During the session progress has been made in a number of important spheres.

In particular, the problem of notification of air force exercises has at last been resolved. At the same time, the session showed that the conference participants do not have many obstacles to overcome before the signing a final document. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries have done a great deal to tie up such key issues as notification, exchange of annual plans for military activities, invitations to observers, nonuse of force, verification, and monitoring.

Unfortuanately, the NATO countries are not backing up their words sufficiently with concrete actions.

Speaking at the plenary session today, Comrade Grinevskiy, special envoy and head of the Soviet delegation, pointed out that mutual concession are the only way to achieve vital agreement; only serious mutual concessions on the basis of equality and security can yield a positive result. There is very little time left before the day the conference ends, 19 September. Unless its work is stepped up now, even if there is goodwill, time could run out.

Meanwhile everyone is expecting that at Stockholm there will nonetheless be success in coming to an agreement on substantial confidence building and security measures. Then favorable preconditions would be created for the all-European meeting this fall in Vienna, the second stage of the Stockholm conference, which would be able to work productively on matters relating to disarmament.

U.S. Delegate Cited

PM221540 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Sychev dispatch under the "Stockholm Conference" rubric: "Positive Decision Possible"]

[Text] Stockholm -- The present session of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, which has just completed its work, has undoubtedly been of special significance.

This 11th session since the onset of the talks brings the Stockholm forum, as it were, into the finishing straight, the first stage of the conference ends on 19 September.

The session that just ended took place against a background of major international events that have determined the world's political climate. These were principally the Soviet-French summit talks in Moscow and the Soviet-British talks in London, which particularly discussed European security quesitons. The spirit and results of the talks were not slow to have an effect here, giving the conference a fresh boost.

Assessing the results of the session, American delegation leader R. Barry acknowledged that "substantial progress [sushchestvennyy progres] has been made at the conference. It can be said that the framework of an agreement has appeared, and this inspires cautious optimism."

"It has been a very difficult and delicate session. Only at the very end of the work was progress -- progress I think can be rated as considerable [znachitelnyy] -- apparent," was the impression of Ambassador W. Konarski, leader of the Polish delegation. "The socialist states made a substantial contribution to that progress."

The session saw the beginnings of a solution to problems in such areas of the talks as the exchange of annual plans for military activity, the invitation of observers, and the nonuse of force, which made it possible for the conference participants to move forward. [papagraph continues]

It is well known that the question of notification of air force exercises had been the stumbling block at the previous session. It has now proved possible to break that deadlock.

A considerable common basis is also discernible in the issue of exercises involving ground troops. In the last few days an accord has been reached ensuring that notification extends to exercises of ground troops carried out in conjunction with components of the air force, navy, and amphibious and airborne troops.

It has to be noted, however, that the forum is still faced with many unresolved problems associated with the stand taken by the NATO countries, whose words are inadequately backed up by deeds. The situation prevailing in the working party concerned with limiting the scale of military activity is causing disquiet. It is still having to contend with opposition from the NATO countries, which are using "special security interests" as a cover for essentially trying to retain the possibility of holding large-scale military maneuvers in Europe. There would thus be maintained a source of mistrust and tension in interstate relations.

I recall a question put by a Western journalist during a recent press conference: "Who is giving more -- East or West -- and who is getting more out of the Stockholm conference?" The erroneousness of such an approach is obvious: "Only serious mutual concessions on the basis of equality and identical security can ensure success," M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said during his speech at a banquet in honor of French President F. Mitterrand.

The socialist states have, in fact, repeatedly demonstrated their will to meet their partners halfway. At the concluded session they again submitted a number of proposals aimed at finding compromises. In the sphere of limiting the scale of military exercises and the nonuse of force in international relations they expressed their readiness to adopt proposals submitted by the neutral and nonaligned countries as a basis for negotiation. Moreover, they agreed to incorporate an accord on on-site inspection to ensure observance of confidence-building measures within the process of monitoring the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments.

"We hope that the initiatives proposed by us will help achieve a substantial agreement in the time remaining," Soviet delegation leader O.A. Grinevskiy said. "Success in Stockholm is a key link which, once grasped, is capable of setting in motion a whole chain of talks and of resolving urgent international matters. This would also create favorable conditions for the second stage of the conference, during which the participants will be concerned with disarmament questions."

The Stockholm conference session has completed its work. Time is very short, and to make the maximum use of that remaining many delegations have resolved to spend part of the recess in Stockholm to continue unofficial consultations.

ISRAELYAN COMMENTS ON NUCLEAR TEST MONITORING

LD221523 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1405 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Geneva, 22 Jul (TASS) -- Verification of the nonuse of nuclear tests remains the focus of attention at the Conference on Disarmament. Speaking at a regular session, V.L. Israelyan, head of the Soviet delegation, touched upon certain aspects of this important problem. The Soviet Union's position is clear, the USSR's representative stressed: We advocate the strictest verification, including on-site inspections and the utilization of all the achievements of seismology. Indicative is the agreement between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the U.S. Natural Resources Defense Council, according to which seismic equipment has been set up by U.S. and Soviet scientists in the Semipalatinsk region.

This once again reaffirms the possibility of mutual verification of a total ban on nuclear tests.

Naturally a major role should be played by the Conference on Disarmament in resolving this problem as work is being carried out within its framework by a special group of expert scientific seismologists. The importance of the work of this group is determined by the fact that there now exists every possibility of discovering any nuclear test with the aid of seismological means of verification. It is well-known that ordinary seismic stations now make it possible to register explosions, even of 20-30 metric tons, at a distance of up to 2,000-3,000 km. Information on registering such explosions is regularly published in bulletins of the international seismological center. The special group of expert scientific seismologists has carried out a number of international technical experiemnts, the last of which took place in 1984, with 72 stations from 32 states taking part. These experiments confirmed the effectiveness of the procedures that have been elaborated.

However, V.L. Israelyan noted, one must not consider the task facing the group of expert seismologists as concluded. Taking into account the intensive development of equipment for digital registration, equipment for transmitting and processing information in powerful computer centers, as well as the possibility of a wider use of the recordings of signals themselves, or, as they are called, secondary-level data, it is essential to adapt to more intensive research with the aim of using this data in an international seismological exchange.

The USSR's representative stressed that to these ends the Soviet Union proposes that a group of expert seismologists begin developing a system for the efficient transmission of seismic secondary-level data, which would be the basis of international seismic monitoring for a ban on nuclear weapons tests. This data would be transmitted on an ad hoc basis from seismic stations included in the global network using satellite link channels for processing in international data centers. As well as this, an automated exchange of data between these centers along specially alloted communication channels is envisaged.

The USSR delegation has also proposed carrying out an international experiment on exchanging secondary-level data with the use of both the global system of television communication channels of the World Meteorological Organization and other communication channels. A group of expert seismologists needs to be charged with preparing such an experiment once the time for holding the experiment, for example, 1988, had been chosen.

The words of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee: "We are assisting and will assist Soviet and U.S. scientists in carrying out their initiative with the use of special equipment for monitoring to help ensure no nuclear blasts are carried out" relates to an equal extent to all constructive proposals in this sphere, from wherever they may emanate.

KAPITSA INTERVIEWED ON MONITORING ISSUE

LD191805 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Interview with Sergey Kapitsa, professor of physics and head of the USSR delegation to the Budapest consultation of international scientists, by Istvan Kulcsar for the "168 Hours" program; Kapitsa speaking in Russian with superimposed Hungarian translation; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] The scientists of 10 countries are conferring in Budapest about the social causes and effects of nuclear armament.

The general secretary of the international organization of scientists struggling against nuclear arms at the opening of the conference said that the world is not united in its assessment of the world political situation, the danger inherent in nuclear weapons. For this reason it is extremely important that the experts, on the other hand, make a united stand and that they express their opinions about the causes of the arms race and the possibilities of its being halted. Sergey Kapitsa, professor of physics, who heads the Soviet delegation at the Budapest consultation of the international scientists' organization, which has its headquarters in London, and who in his speech talked about the most important political, military, tehcnical problems, has given an interview to "168 Hours." First of all Istvan Kulcsar recalled a press conference that was held in Moscow at the start of the week, where an announcement was made that caused a worldwide stir.

[Kulcsar] Professor Kapitsa, Hungarian public opinion continues to be occupied with the Chernobyl accident. Not so much now with the details of what happened, rather with the conclusions. This was naturally only an insignificantly minor catastrophe compared to that which could be caused by the explosion of a nuclear device with a military objective, a nuclear bomb. Nevertheless, what conclusions can and should scientists draw from this, by all those who are troubled by the state of the world today?

[Kapitsa] This really was a very brutal lesson. You are right, only a certain quantity of radiation was released here. A nuclear bomb, apart from the radiation, also devastates with a wave of explosions, with a colossal conflagration. In connection with Chernobyl, many people in our country are of the view that the accident was a very severe warning regarding the fact that the new technology, the new level of energy concentration, the new level of taking possesssion of the forces of nature, demands much more discipline, preparedness, and organization. That is to say, the utilization, exploitation, of these forces. This is one of the principal lessons we have to draw from what happened in Chernobyl. It is important that this applies not only to energy systems; but for example to aviation, navigation, to every type of enormous, modern, concentration of energy. Let us take for example a barrage among the hills. That also concentrates a huge amount of energy and if it is badly built, if it is incorrectly operated, it could become the source of an enormous catastrophe.

[Kulcsar] Allow me to go on to a completely different topic.

In Soviet Kazakhstan, in the vicinity of the Semipalatinsk nuclear experimental site, in a zone where foreigners never used to be allowed to go, not long ago an American station started to function with the purpose of observing possible underground nuclear explosions. These have been suspended now, but in principle they could be renewed, could they not? What is the purpose of this experiment and how will it continue?

[Kapitsa] This experiment came about on the basis of the agreement that the Soviet Academy of Sciences concluded with an influential American environmental protection organization. Its objective is not to control nuclear explosion tests. On the contrary. It is to prove that it is possible to control the ending of explosions. The American equipment was set up 200 kilometers from the site of the earlier Soviet nuclear experiments. This makes it possible for the U.S. scientists to get to know in the given zone the circumstances of the spreading of land movements, the geological pollution of the zone. This is as a matter of fact a tolerably calm region from the seismological point of view, but the instruments are extremely sensitive and daily register 10-15 tiny earthquakes. On this basis it is possible to draw conclusions about the sone's geological structure and seismological peculiarities, so that if at any time in the future the observation of the banning of underground nuclear tests in the Soviet Union will be controlled, the data thus acquired may serve as a basis for this activity.

I stress that the afore mentioned agreement is based on the principle of reciprocity. The Soviet scientists, on the other hand, will naturally only work in the United States, in the zone of Nevada nuclear experimental site, when the explosions there are stopped. The agreement in essence serves the control of the observation of the moratorium. The American side, on the other hand, has so far unfortunately not declared a moratorium on underground nuclear explosions.

[Kulcsar] Are we to understand it, professor, that as long as the United States does not declare a moratorium, the Soviet scientists will not go to Nevada to make observations?

[Kapitsa] Yes, I think that until that happens it would be meaningless to conduct such activity there.

[Kulcsar] Therefore, the scientists should control not the explosions, but the absence of explosions, their cessation?

[Kapitsa] It is well-known that the American side has always alluded to the lack of on-the-spot control as a factor which obstructs the signing of the agreement proclaiming the total ban on nuclear experiments. This present experiment, this agreement, testifies that no such obstacle exist any more, not even in the most factitious situation.

ZORIN CONSIDERS REASONS FOR SDI PROGRAM

LD222047 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 22 Jul 86

[USSR television political observer Valentin Zorin commentary; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Hello, comrades. At first glance, events taking place in the U.S. capital at the present moment to do with the so-called SDI program may appear somehow unreal, a political phantasmagoria. All the arguments being put forward by the many opponents of SDI not only talk, but cry out against attempts to start practical implementation of the star wars program. Even so, these arguments in a very mysterious way hang in mid-air. The White House somehow does not hear them, and yet they are more than mere sound.

Above all, they draw attention to the great, incomparable danger for humanity connected with transferring the arms race to space. Important scientists, including U.S. scientists, assert that the present level of human knowledge does not enable the construction of an effective, and more to the point, an in any way reliable space system which the present Washington leaders are publicizing. And finally, there are the senseless expenditures that do not at all guarantee the achievement of the desired effect. The situation that has arisen so worries the U.S. public that almost half the members of the Senate -- 46 out of 100 -- oppose the star wars program. In spite of this, and it would seem in opposition to reason and common sense, the Washington administration is not only defending its idea, but is already trying to get it to the stage of practical implementation.

Why? What is behind this stubborn desire on the part of the White House incumbents not to face incontrovertible facts? It is perhaps one of the most fatal riddles of present-day Washington. However, there is a very definite answer of primitive simplicity to this puzzling riddle. It is essentially the following: During the past 30 years or so, U.S. military concerns have lived on profit from the production of modern nuclear missile armaments. But now, the potential of such military orders is on the wane.

So many weapons of this generation have been produced that according to specialists there are enough major military problems for another 3 to 4 years and longer. And this or that improvement of existing systems and the development of various modifications will not ensure the previous profit levels. Given this situation, U.S. military-industrial concerns had to find, think-up, create, something totally new, and at the same time on such a scale that it would guarantee them large-scale profits, and not once-only profits but long-term ones.

This was how the idea of a huge new military program covered by the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative came to be. Neither the interests of international security and deliverance from the nuclear threat, nor, at the very least, stimulation of technical progress, lie at its base, but the mercenary interests of the U.S. military-political elite. And the present Washington administration is prepared to sacrifice to these interests not only considerations of common sense and political realism, but also the interests of peace and security of the people, including the U.S. people.

VASILYEV ARTICLE REJECTS U.S. 'STAR WARS' CLAIMS

PM221031 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 5

["Expert Opinion" by Aleksey Vasilyev, chief of the Military-Political Problems Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States of America and Canada Institute: "Shifting the Blame..." -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] In the attempt to justify plans to take the arms race into space, Washington constantly claims that the Soviet Union has been actively engaged since the seventies in developing [razrabotka] an ABM system analogous to that being developed [razrabatyvayetsya] in the United States within the framework of the SDI program. The U.S. President used this same "argument" in his routine "radio address to the nation" on 12 July. We asked a Soviet expert to comment on this statement -- Aleksey Vasilyev, chief of the Military-Political Problems Department at the USSR Academy of Sciences United States of America and Canada Institute and holder of a USSR State Proze.

[Vasilyev] The President said nothing new. We have often heard the fairytale that the USSR has been working for nearly 20 years on a program analogous to the American SDI, whereas the United States embarked on its program only after nearly 15 years of "neglecting the interests of state security." And not only in connection with SDI. We have also heard about the U.S. "lag" in bombers, in ICBM's, in medium-range nuclear systems... It seems that this has become the stereotype in American policy -- to begin each new round of the arms race with the hysterical cry "the Russians are coming!"

The President is doubly wrong. He is wrong in stating that the USSR is working on its own program analogous to SDI. It is also untrue that it was only in 1983 that the United States "awoke from many years of slumber."

It has repeatedly been reported in our country that the USSR is not working on such systems. It is not doing so, and it calls on the United States to follow its example. It is well-known that Soviet proposals that entirely exclude the appearance of weapons in space are on the conference table in Geneva.

In our country scientific research work is taking place, including work in the military sphere. But it is not aimed at creating [sozdaniye] space-strike weapons, it is concerned with improving space early warning, reconnaissance, communications, and navigation systems.

We are not creating space-strike weapons or an ABM defense of the country's territory. The USSR adheres firmly to the unlimited-duration 1972 treaty.

Yes, an ABM system is deployed around our capital. We have never denied it -- the existence is strictly in accordance with the ABM Treaty. Mobile complexes or multiple warhead launchers are not being created here, nor are the quantitative limitations being violated. The improvement of the Moscow ABM system is carried out strictly within the treaty limits. Incidentally, the United States too has an analogous system, and although people there claim that it has been "mothballed," it is known that its radar station is in working order and is in operation.

Now for the American efforts in the sphere of ABM systems. The United States has never stopped work on their creation. The first steps were taken in the postwar years, when German military experts switched masters and went to work across the ocean. In all, from the beginning of the fifties through March 1983, when President Reagan made his famous "star wars" speech, the United States, according to the calculations of the Federation of American Scientists, had spent $40 billion on the development [razrabotka] of ABM systems. The influx of dollars never stopped, and the size of this sum and its continuing growth speak for themselves and convincingly refute the thesis that the United States "forgot," even for a while, about this avenue of arms development. The programs on which the Pentagon was working before the President's "star wars" speech were practically the same. The commencement of work on SDI did not mean a transition from inaction to action, but a sharp intensification of already considerable efforts.

The meaning of the President's utterance is extremely clear. Washington realizes that the new stage in the arms race that begins with the space echelons cannot be justified by any weighty arguments. The Soviet program for the total elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 took the ground out from under SDI. So they launched their justifications in the spirit of "They started first..." Such, frankly, kindergarten arguments cannot be used when you are talking about something as serious as the security of mankind.

WW II VETERANS CALL ON U.S. TO JOIN MORATORIUM

LD221701 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Kishkinv July 22 TASS -- Veterans of the Second World War, residing in Moldavia, a republic in the south of the USSR, today sent a letter to U.S. President Ronald Reagan. They write that they would never forget the horrors of the war, its last days when barbarous nuclear weapons were tested on Hiroshima and Nagasaki residents.

"Why haven't you yet joined the moratorium on nuclear explosions to make our world, as you like to say, 'a safer place to live'? Our country has not been conducting such explosions for almost a year now. The United States held 14 tests over that time, and the latest -- just a few days ago".

The former soldiers call upon the United States to hold no tests of nuclear explosions as of August 6 and traverse its part of the way towards the USSR at the negotiations on disarmament.

ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION HELD ON CEMA COOPERATION

LD221519 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 22 Jul 86

Round table discussion program: "CEMA: Together Toward the Common Goal", presented by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver; with Atanas Atanasov, correspondent of Bulgarian newspaper RABOTNICHESKO DELO; Erazm Fethke, Polish radio-tv commentator; and Petr Kucera, Czechoslovak radio-tv commentator]

[Excerpts] [Zholkver] Hello, comrades. Taking part in our program today are journalists from the socialist countries accredited in Moscow. They are Atanas Atanasov, correspondent of the Bulgarian RABOTNICHESKO DELO; and my colleagues from Polish and Czechoslovak radio and television, Erazm Fethke and Petr Kucera. Plans for economic and social development for the coming 5-year period have been confirmed in all our countries following congresses of the fraternal parties. I know much attention is given in all these plans to the further deepening of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between our states as a most important means of speeding up our forward movement. No doubt all of you, dear colleagues, have a great many specific examples showing how this cooperation is taking place, what new forms of it there are, what problems are cropping up, and how they are being solved. To begin with I think we will let our Polish colleague have his say, because the congress of the PZPR took place quite recently, and what's more, Comrade Fethke, I understand that you have just witnessed another important event, the opening of the large Polish exhibition in Kiev?

[Fethke] Yes, it was our traditional "Made in Poland" exhibition, a very big one, and a very interesting one too, I think. It shows how our links are growing and becoming deeper. And I would like to say that our links and contacts with the Soviet Union primarily and with the other socialist countries have been extended a lot during this 5-year plan. Poland has a chance of taking second place in the list of the USSR's economic partners during this 5-year plan.

[Kucera] You want to overtake Czechoslovakia?

[Fethke] Yes.

[Kucera] We'll see.

[Fethke] That is what we want to do.

[Atanasov] You're now in fourth place.

[Fethke] Yes, yes, but we do have a chance of taking second. We want to reach a turnover of R74 billion: this year it will be R13.5 billion.

[Vholkvef] The figure of 74 billion applies to the 5-year plan period?

[Fethke] Yes, it's a great increase in our cooperation. Let me give you the following example: Since the war we have supplied 800 ships to the Soviet Union. During the current 5-year plan period we will build 296 ships for the Soviet Union -- almost 300. This itself shows the rate at which our economic links are going to develop and are in fact developing.

At this exhibition, too, I saw some very interesting examples, primarily relating to coproduction between Poland and the Soviet Union. Thirty percent of our turnover will be under the heading of coproduction and in my view this is very important because it links us together on the very best foundation. One example is coproduction in building L-86 airbuses. We are making the guidance mechanisms. Now we are going to make the same mechanisms for the large Il-96 airliners. We are building aircraft for agriculture. We are now going to build small passenger aircraft, in fact the first are already flying for Aeroflot in the Tashken region, intended mainly for working in mountainous conditions. [passage omitted] On the other hand, we have a large firm called Bumar. Together we make construction equipment. Poland supplies the chassis for motor cranes, all the other equipment is of Soviet origin.

[Zholkver] Comrade Fethke, I think our listeners, particularly our women listeners, will want to know not just about cooperation in intensely technical fields. I believe that quite a lot of consumer goods, including fashions, were on display at the Kiev exhibition.

[Fethke] Yes, there are fashion shows there. I can tell you for example that we send ready-made clothes of various kinds worth more than R150-200 million. In general, this is women's clothing. I think customers here like it, mainly women. In addition we are displaying our audio equipment, radio receivers, electronic apparatus for musicians, so I do think that there is something to look at.

[Zholkver] But are there also prospects for expanding our links in the field of consumer goods, or is it only going to be possible to have this at the exhibition?

[Fethke] No, No, such possibilities do exist. Talks took place at this exhibition, but I can tell you that traditionally we send various kinds of canned goods, and even flowers. So the range of our supplies is very, very broad. I have just said that this is what we sent. But we must not forget that we receive a great many machine-tools, automatic machine-tools, and we get oil and gas, of course, and so on. But primarily we get a great many industrial goods which in the sense of coproduction are badly needed by us for the production of different kinds of items. [passage omitted] So this no doubt lays down the organizational and legal foundation for establishing direct links with Soviet enterprises, too, I hope.

[Kucera] Quite so, but this year and throughout the 5-year-plan period we are going to try not to let Poland overtake us, for as I understand it Czechoslovakia holds second place after the GDR, if I am not mistaken.

[Fethke] Yes, Bulgaria is in third place and Poland is in fourth.

[Kucera] Then we're going to try hard not to be beaten, but that's not the point: Given the fact that you've raised this question of direct relations, I think we might perhaps list some of the very long-standing traditional areas of cooperation which concern first and foremost deliveries of raw materials to Czechoslovakia and traditional goods supplied to the Soviet Union -- such as equipment for atomic power generation and the famous Tatra trucks....

...[Zholkver interrupts] Which have given a particularly good account of themselves in Siberia.

[Kucera] Yes, and trolleycars in Moscow and other cities, and so on. The list can be continued for a long time, but I think that the possibilities here have been exhausted in this exchange, in this simple exchange of goods, consumer goods, footwear, and so on; possibilities in the sense that this simple exchange is no longer providing the great economic effect for the national economy of Czechoslovakia, nor is it providing the great effect for the national economy of the Soviet Union. Of course it is going to continue. The main question here, in my view, is that of improving the quality of all these supplies so that there are fewer complaints and so that we do not make each others' lives difficult. But in this 5-year plan period and in the future up to the year 2000, attention will mainly be concentrated on cooperation in such progressive fields as direct contacts. The joint "Robot" association has been formed between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, for the first time in the existence of CEMA. This association was founded more than a year ago, this joint Czechoslovak-Soviet enterprise.

[Zholkver] It is also with Poland.

[Kucera] Yes, it is also Polish. They will be working on modern equipment, on automated complexes. This, I would say, is a fundamental direction for the coming years. I have already spoken with comrades who are working in this association.

[Zholkver interrupts] In our country (?or your own)?

[Kucera] With our comrades and with Soviet ones. Both sides are dissatisfied that this is all moving ahead very slowly. It is already more than a year since the agreement was signed, and there are specific plans, but it is difficult to execute them. I am no great specialist, and even the comrades responsible for these matters (?cannot sort out) where the problems lie, but it appears that the process of establishing elementary things, which could be resolved very quickly, is taking too long. Perhaps all this is connected with the fact that such an association has been formed in the CEMA context for the first time there is of course no experience. Perhaps the Bulgarian comrades formed an association of the same kind just after us.

[Atanasov] It is a little different.

[Kucera] Yes, ours is a little different.

[Zholkver] What did you want to talk about, Comrade Ctanasov, concerning direct ties between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union?

[Atanasov] Primarily, like the Government of Czechoslovakia, programs have already been approved and adopted in our country -- at the end of last year. There is a decree, and now detailed resolutions, which regulate these ties. First, our leaders are now emphasizing the creation of scientific-production associations. Two were formed at the end of last year; one is called Ivanovo-Sofia, the other Krasnyy Proletariy-(Berai). These names suggest the kind of enterprises included.

[Zholkver] They are machine-building enterprises?

[Atanasov] They are in the field of machine-building. How are they different from those that have existed so far?

First, because they bring together all the production capacities; then, our Ivanovo-Sofia association has created a joint design office. The second is now being formed. They began production right away, according to Soviet documentation, both our enterprises and yours, on the basis of specialization and coproduction. And in this field we can boast that over about 4 months they built a new machine center, which the specialists evaluate very highly, and production is progressing normally.

In this regard, (one must) stress the direct ties, from director to worker. [passage omitted] One can say that the experience of this scientific-production association has already been examined -- recently there was a session here on the Bulgarian-Soviet Economic (and Scientific-Technological) Commission which discussed these direct ties; and on the basis of, primarily, Ivanovo-Sofia, about 28 similar agreements for the formation of scientific-production associations are being drafted. [passage omitted]

[Fethke] I believe that there is one important sphere where far from all opportunities for cooperation are being used electronics. For instance, as you well know, there is our television equipment. Soviet television, our television, and the television services of other socialist countries have to buy their equipment mainly from the West -- I am thinking about electronic news-gathering equipment. Here, I think, we are a long way from availing ourselves of the opportunities for cooperation among socialist countries in this sphere. I mean specialization coproduction and setting up of direct ties. Because while it may seem that this equipment is very simple, it is not. There are only a few firms in the world that have managed it and have built the equipment, but I am convinced that the socialist countries should also come to grips with this technology. But I do not believe this can be done by Poland, by Bulgaria, or even by the Soviet Union alone. There is a vast area for expansion of cooperation here, to say nothing about radio receivers and so forth. All reserves must be revealed here.

[Zholkver] The latest CEMA session and the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Communittee session in Budapest discussed cooperation in the most promising spheres, including robotics and electronics.

[Atanasov] You are quite right. For instance, when I say that our scientific-produciton associations are in principle working well, or even very well, there are problems. One of them is electronics, because a machining center consists of 30 percent electronics, requiring the developments of scientific-technological progress. That is the first thing. And second, we often speak about this, there is inertia, the old way of thinking and bureaucracy. There are hardly any barriers within the framework of the scientific-production association. For example, (Vladimir Pavlovich Kovyda), general director of Ivanovo-Sofia, is so energetic, in general it can be said that he does it all himself together with his directors' council. But that is not the way it is everywhere. The partners they are working with have to overcome certain bureaucratic, departmental and other obstacles. In this regard, some changes are underway in a positive direction, but a great deal still needs to be done.

[Zholkver] Our common lack of satisfaction with what has been achieved is probably good, because it is only when we demand of us all that we overcome the existing framework, that development be speeded up, as we are directed by our parties, that there can really be progress. [passage omitted]

[Fethke] I believe that joint design for various machinery, equipment and so forth is very promising. I could give you this example: work has just finished on a new small truck. The work was done by Polish designers from Lublin and by Moscow designers. The project is ready, and it has now been decided that joint production will begin next year. And you know, all the capabilities of the Soviet Union's industry and of our industry will be used in this. [passage omitted]

REAGAN'S RSA POLICY SPEECH ANALYZED

Speaks as 'Advocate'

LD222033 Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Washington July 22 TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan once again cast himself in a shameful role of an advocate of the racist Pretoria regime.

Addressing members of the World Affairs Council and the Foreign Policy Association who gathered in the White House today, he verbally condemned the Pretoria regime's policy of apartheid and terror against the African population of the Republic of South Africa and acknowledged that the situation in the R.S.A. was explosive.

At the same time President Reagan urged the U.S. Congress and all Western countries not to break off relations with South African authorities and not to introduce any "sanctions" against that country.

He emphasized the strategic importance of the R.S.A. and the entire South African region for the United States and its allies.

The President did not use his favorite expression "the policy of constructive engagement" with the R.S.A. nonetheless, as a high-ranking administration official said at a briefing for newsmen before the President made his remarks, the essence of the U.S. policy toward the Pretoria regime remained unchanged.

Unchangeable Policy Noted

LD222248 Moscow TASS in English 2122 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 22 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

The Washington administration has not learnt anything either from the fire of criticism under which London came for its refusal to support the universal demand to impose sanctions on the racist Republic of South Africa, or from the Commonwealth crisis caused by the egoistic stand of the Conservative cabinet. Exclaiming hypocritically "it is just too bad" in answer to the racists' crimes, the White House fully supports Whitehall. As the London TIMES justly admitted, there is a coordination of the British and U.S. strategy with regard to the growing demands to impose international economic sanctions on the Pretoria regime.

Washington's striving to keep power in South Africa at any cost the present abominable regime which protects the West's imperialist interest in southern Africa entered into an irreconcilable contradiction with the existing realities. Therefore, while hypocritically assuring the Americans that the policy of the White House with regard to South Africa is being "reviewed", representatives of the White House immediately refute this by their statements that they will never give up the course at cooperation with the republic of apartheid.

This was confirmed again by Ronald Reagan's today's statement concerning the administration's "new" course in the South African question. Limiting himself to "condemning apartheid" in words and urging the Botha government and his "opponents" to a dialogue, in order to camouflage the fact that the administration's stand remains the same, the President of the USA, by the rest of the speech, confirmed the unchangeability of his course at amicable relations with oppressors of the African population in South Africa.

Even they on the Capitol Hill realise how unconstructive is this stand, because of which the United States present itself to the world public opinion as the main patron of the Pretoria rulers. Many congressmen, who had familiarized themselves with Reagan's speech before it was delivered, sharply criticized the obstructionist stand of the White House with regard to the use of the sanctions, which are in the present conditions the only effective measure capable of compelling Botha to give up apartheid and thus of preventing bloodshed in the republic of South Africa.

THE WASHINGTON POST admitted that the leaders of the Republicans in the Senate warned the President that the Congress is close to approving the legislation on sanctions against South Africa unless the president takes urgent steps that would compel Pretoria to give up its present policy. The leader of the Senate majority R. Dole predicted that if Reagan does not advance a new serious initiative on South Africa, the Senate might take steps to discuss sanctions as early as this week. The refusal to support the idea of imposing an embargo on trade with Pretoria is fraught for Reagan with the risk of losing control over the United States policy in the South African question, a CBS White House correspondent summed up.

Washington's policy of "constructive engagement" with the racists is sharply condemned at the 44th session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity underway in Addis Ababa. Many leaders of independent African countries taking part in it declared in their speeches that the refusal to impose sanctions on South Africa is tantamount to backing the racist regime and complicity in its crimes.

'Lip Service' Seen

LD231152 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1006 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Washington, 23 Jul (TASS) -- The United States intends to continue its policy of support for the racist Pretoria regime. This was unequivocally confirmed by President R. Reagan who has made a speech in the White House.

That had been advertised beforehand as an "important and key speech" on the issue of relations with the RSA.

Paying lip service to the protests that are spreading in the world against the terror unleashed by the RSA regime in respect of the country's native population, Reagan noted the explosive nature of the situation in southern Africa. He had to admit that "the main reason for disorder in the RSA is apartheid," which is a "moral evil," is "politically unacceptable," and "has to be eliminated."

But all these were only words merely meant for domestic policy ends. In practice, the President has refused to alter the shameful Washington policy of "constructive engagement." Reagan spoke categorically against any kind of sanctions against Pretoria. He not only wanred the U.S. Congress, but all Western countries against introducing such sanctions, emphasizing bluntly the RSA's strategic importance for Western interests. "Strategically, that is one of the most important areas of the world," Reagan declared. "The RSA," the President noted, "is a depository of many minerals of exceptional value: vandium, manganese, chromium, platinum. The West does not possess any alternative source for them." At the same time the President reminded the audience about the multibillion capital investments of U.S. corporations as well. To justify his refusal to introduce sanctions, Reagan maintained that such a move would ostensibly tell negatively primarily on the position of the black population of the RSA and even that of the neighboring African countries. "We must be helping the RSA, and not trying to break it," the head of the Washington administration said.

Reagan has assumed the unseemly role of an advocate of the Botha racist regime, unbashfully claiming that the past few years saw "impressive changes" for the better in the RSA, and that the authorities are conducting some sort of "reforms." If one is to believe Reagan, the instigators of the disorders are not the white cutthroats from the police and security forces -- over the period that has elapsed since the introduction of the state of emergency on 12 June they have killed about 500 people -- but the African National Congress patriots who are seeking to liberate the country from the racial oppression and whom the President accused of... "terrorism." In his speech, the head of the Washington administration also resorted to the threadbare myth of the "Soviet threat," claiming that if the West was "to leave" the RSA, it would allegedly play into the hands of the USSR.

Reagan's speech has caused a wave of indignation throughout the world, and first of all, in South Africa. Allan Boesak, one of the leaders of the United Democratic Front of South Africa, called the President's speech "disgusting and meaningless." Reagan in fact has become a public relations man for the Botha regime, Bishop Desmond Tutu, the eminent adversary of apartheid, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize said. At the same time, the speech by the head of the Washington administration was received with unveiled satisfaction by RSA ruling circles. We are especially happy with the fact, a Pretoria government spokesman said, the President Reagan has refused to introduce economic sanctions against the RSA.

The speech by the White House boss has been subjected to criticism within the U.S. Congress. To cooperate with the RSA racist regime is equal to cooperation with the ill-famed Hitler Reich, Alan Cranston, a well-known U.S. Senator, said in a CBS interview. The President, Senator E. Kennedy said, has actually declared his an even wider support for the apartheid system. The policy of "constructive engagement" is shameful for the United States, another senator, P. Sarbanes, states. As noted by the UPI, Reagan's speech was "repeating the already known views of the President" on the policy issue regarding the RSA.

London, 23 Jul (TASS) -- Speaking in the House of Commons of the British Parliament, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher reasserted her opposition to introducing economic sanctions against the RSA. At the same time, she declared that she "does not exclude the possibility" of a personal meeting with ring-leader of the racist regime, Botha.

REAGAN SPEECH ON 'CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK' REPORTED

LD221612 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Washington July 22 TASS -- The White House held on Monday another propaganda action, procaliming so-called "Captive Nations Week". Speaking at that function, President Reagan again attacked those states whose policy does not suit Washington. The chief of the White House unceremoniously classed with "captive" nations the peoples of Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Angola, Vietnam and Kampuchea, that is peoples of precisely those countries against whom the United States is waging undeclared wars with the use of mercenaries. The President proclaimed outright that the United States is not going to stop interference in the affairs of those sovereign countries and will continue to support the struggle of freedom fighters, which is how they in Washington describe gangs of Nicaraguan contras, Afghan counterrevolutionaries, the remaining Pol Pot supporters and other bandits who commit crimes against their peoples.

An open mockery of the notion of "freedom" was the President's assertion that one of the "accomplishments" of the present U.S. Administration is that Grenada has been "brought back into the family of free people". The same Grenada which U.S. Marines invaded in 1983. Since that time, that tiny insular state in the Caribbean has been reaping the fruits of freedom -- American style: a police regime implanted by Washington is ruling there, while the island's population lives in conditions of poverty and unemployment.

There are many peoples in the world that are truly held captive by the dictatorial and racist regimes, such as the regimes in the Republic of South Africa, Paraguay, Salvador, Chile, South Korea. Blood is spilt in those countries, people are killed by punitive forces equipped with U.S. arms. But official Washington is unabashed by that. It allocates every year millions of dollars to its puppets as military and economic aid. Without that aid they would not remain in power even for a month. Therefore it is not surprising that the President preferred to keep silent about the tragic lot of those nations, in the same way as he preferred not to mention those millions of Americans who live in conditions of rightlessness, poverty, disease and unemployment.

U.S. SENATE VOTES TO END LOANS TO ANGOLA

LD222152 Moscow TASS in English 2135 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Washington July 22 TASS -- The U.S. Senate voted Monday to end loans supplied to Angola through the Import-Export Bank of the United States. A resolution of the Senate makes American loans to Angola conditional on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from the country. A week ago the House of Representatives had passed a similar resolution.

The idea of linking the presence of Cuban internationalists in Angola invited there by the legitimate government of that country with the granting of independence to Namibia and other problems unrelated to the matter had been advanced by Washington and willingly supported by Pretoria.

The purpose is to disarm Angola in the face of incessant South African aggressive acts and terrorist operations of the counter-revolutionary Unita group and, by doing so, to create conditions for the toppling of the government in Luanda.

The U.S. is in every [as received] trying to shield the Pretoria regime from effective international sanctions. At the same time it is putting economic and political pressure on independent African nations bordering on the apartheid state.

EGYPTIAN PAPER ON U.S. MANEUVERS OFF LIBYAN COAST

LD230902 Moscow TASS in English 0837 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo July 23 TASS -- Warships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet are engaged in intensive exercises in the direct proximity to the Egyptian coast in the area of Marsa-Matruh and Al-Amiriyah, reports the newspaper AL-SHA'B. It writes that during three weeks Americans will receive all necessary information for their movements in Egyptian territorial waters and near them from bases situated in this area.

AL-SHA'B points out that these war games are also being conducted near the Libyan coast.

NIXON VISITS U.S. AND CANADA INSTITUTE

PM221049 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] Former U.S. President R. Nixon, who is in the USSR on a visit, visited the USSR Academy of Sciences United States of American and Canada Institute, where he addressed the institute's employees.

RYZHKOV CALLS ECONOMIC TIES WITH U.S. 'UNSATISFACTORY'

LD221810 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 22 TASS -- Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Ryzhkov today received in the Kremlin chairman of the U.S. firm "Pepsico", Donald Kendall.

The present state of affairs in the sphere of commercial and economic cooperation between the USSR and the USA was discussed during the conversation. Nikolay Ryzhkov noted that despite the constructive stand of the Soviet side, the volume and nature of bilateral ties remain unsatisfactory. The main reason behind this is the United States' unwillingness to give up the discriminatory trading policy, various restrictions that have, above all, political, not economic nature. The participants in the conversation expressed the opinion that the development on a basis of mutual benefit of the Soviet-U.S. commercial and economic ties would meet the interests of both sides, would serve as a sound foundation for overall improvement of relations between the two countries, of the improvement of the international situation as a whole.

Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Anatoliy Dobrynin and USSR Minister of Foreign Trade Boris Aristov took part in the conversation.

F-19 MEANT FOR USE IN NUCLEAR CONFLICT

LD202307 Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Text] New York July 20 TASS -- The super-secret U.S. "F-19" fighter plane that crashed several days ago in California was "the most up-to-date secret weapon of the Pentagon" and was to be used in case of an outbreak of a nuclear conflict, the UPI news agency reports.

The Pentagon is developing modern first-strike weapon systems which are also intended for staging 'special operations' over the territories of other countries. These include the "F-19" fighter plane produced by the "Lockheed" Corporation with the utilization of the "Stealth" technology which makes it invisible for radars. According to UPI, for this reason the CIA can be interested in using the plane for staging various operations abroad.

Apart from it, UPI continues, the "F-19" fighter plane can be transported by the "C-5a 'Galaxy'" transport plane which permits to deliver it quickly and in conditions of secrecy to any U.S. air force base in any part of the world.

Immediately after the air crash that took place in a mountainous area near Bakersfield, California, a (vast) zone around the plane crash was declared to be a closed zone. For about a week it has been surrounded by troops. Even flights of civil aviation planes over it are prohibited. According to arms expert Lightbody [as received], these precautionary measures were taken because Air Force units were removing the wreckage of the plane which could disclose secret information about the materials of which it was made.

According to UPI, it was the fourth air crash of the 'invisible fighter plane'. The previous one took place in 1984 near Las Vegas, Nevada, in the area of the Nellis Base.

DPRK NAVAL GROUP TO VISIT VLADIVOSTOK 25 JULY

LD221924 Moscow TASS in English 1914 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 22 TASS -- As agreed earlier, a group of Korean ships comprising an escort ship and two seaward patrol craft under the flag of the commander of the Navy of the Korean People's Armed Forces Kim Il-chol will call at Vladivostok port on July 25-29 for a reply official friendly visit.

KIM IL-SONG MESSAGE READ AT DPRK MEETING

LD221245 Moscow TASS in English 1201 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 22 TASS -- The 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Democratic Fatherland Front of Korea is being widely marked in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. A public meeting was held on the occasion in Pyongyang, where a message of greetings from Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Republic, was read out.

It is stressed in the message that the establishment of the United Democratic Fatherland Front was a reflection of the determination of the patriotic and democratic forces, political parties and of the entire Korean people to defend their national sovereignty and create conditions for the steady development of their homeland. The front's role has grown considerably today when imperialism is making new attempts to perpetuate the division of the country and work up tension on the Korean peninsula.

The broad public movement in Korea for the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and democratisation of public life in the South is assuming ever greater importance. Everyone today should do his utmost for strengthening peace in Korea, averting war and achieving an independent and peaceful unification of the homeland on a democratic basis.

LEADERS ATTEND MPR CULTURAL DAYS OPENING

LD222204 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 22 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] An opening ceremony of the MPR Days of Culture in the USSR was held at the USSR Bolshoy Theater today. This holiday of brotherhood, dedicated to the 65th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution, will be celebrated in many towns of our country. Guests were greeted by Comrade Zaytsev, USSR first deputy culture minister. Comrade Sumaa, MPR minister of culture, expressed sincere thanks for the organization of the events and stressed that the participants look forward with joy and excitement to meeting the receptive and well-wishing Soviet audience, working teams and their colleagues, and culture and art representatives.

The festive opening ceremony of the MPR Days of Culture was attended by Comrades Aliyev, Demichev, and Yakovlev; and also by Namsray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; and a delegation headed by Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers.

There was a grand concert which you can see at 2140 tomorrow on the first program of Central Television.

PRAVDA OUTLINES TRAINING OF SOLDIERS FOR DRA

PM210801 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 86 First Edition p 6

[Special correspondent Lieutenant Colonel P. Studenikin report under the rubric "We Serve the Soviet Union!": "How Soldiers Are Made"]

[Excerpts] I had been to this southern military garrison before -- at every time of year. I will not conceal the fact that service here appeared difficult. In the summer, the sun blazes in the skiy, it is hard to breathe, the dense, burning air piles up in a springy mass and weighs down, down. The settlements look deserted. It seems the people have dropped everything and gone away from this lethal heat. The mountains here are yellow winter and summer alike: crags "tanned" in the hot sun, burnt-out volcanos coated in reddish clay... [passage omitted]

"Conditions here are difficult. But, as the saying goes, it's all for the good of the cause," political worker Lieutenant Colonel Bondarev says. "Soldiers have to be trained so that neither frost, nor heat, nor sun is a hindrance to them, so that in extreme conditions they can not only 'survive,' but carry out combat tasks. Of course, it is hard..

"So that the lads get used to it, get hardened, and stop paying attention to the fiery heat of the desert, they are taken out into the field every day. For days on end they are busy among the hot dunes or in mountain gullies, doing forced marches with full combat gear (some 40 kg), digging in, carrying out combat firing...Then more marches. At the most unbearable moment, when you think your muscles are about to peel away from your bones with the heat, when the sand is not only between your teeth, but in your eyes, that is when the signal 'gas!' is bound to come. Then however tired you are, you have to quickly put on your gas mask and forge ahead, detecting and hitting as you go, the gray targets almost merge with the environment."

There are five of them in the tent. Georgiy Musaelyan from Baku, a former fitter working on fuel equipment repairs, now a submachinegun marksman; grenade-thrower Artur Ivanyan, who only recently was working as a packer in a lemonade shop in Kirovabad; Private Karim Aliyev, a worker from the 50th Anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR vegetable sovkhoz; and Sergeant Abdullayev, section commander; and company deptuy commander for political affairs Senior Lieutenant Fedor Zharikov, who served in this unit, then went to Afghanistan, where he received the Order of the Red Star for courage and valor, and is now making soldiers out of yesterday's kids.

A break in exercises. The young soldiers (that is a manner of speaking -- they have still to become soldiers) surround the officer who has seen action and shower him with questions: How are things there? What is it like? The senior lieutenant answers seriously and in detail:

"The main thing in combat is not to think about yourself. Do not cling to your comrade. Don't sit in the shelter. Follow the action, stay in the field of vision of each of your group, cover them with fire. Remember that at the same time your comrades are backing and covering you."

"Do not feel sorry for yourself now," he went on, "prepare yourself seriously. If you shoot badly and are physically weak, the enemy can easily overcome you. If he overcomes you, the section is weakened; if he overcomes the section, the platoon is weakened, and without the platoon, the company is no longer a company. All because one soldier felt sorry for himself in training. That is how it is..."

Listening to the deputy commander for political affairs, I remembered a meeting in the Tashkent District Military Hospital with Private Mansur Sadykov, who was awarded two Orders of the Red and two Afghan medals "For Courage and Valor" -- that is not very very common, especially since his is the most peaceful profession -- that of cook.

In Afghanistan, Mansur Sadykov found himself serving in the compnay commanded by Sr Lt Vladimir Alekseyenko and in which Ensign Aleksandr Koryavin accomplished the immortal feat for which he was posthumously awarded the title of Hero. Mansur was lucky: In the company, the chosen lads were all as good as each other. But he too was brave and successful, and knew no fear in combat. [passage omitted]

Mansur remembers his first battle down to the slightest details. How the alarm was sounded immediately after dinner, how they got in the armored carrier and set off. In the first village, the column was fired on. For a moment, he was left alone in a narrow little street. All at once a young man -- probably his own age -- ran out of a covered stall and unleashed a submachinegun round, fortunately missing him.

"Until that moment I had not really believed, deep down, that anyone would shoot at me..."

He had to start believing it, and soon. In his second battle, Mansur was wounded. They took up a position in the mountains at night, in order to protect a sector of road. It began to grow light. They came to a halt 20 meters away from a cave packed full of dushmans. A machinegun suddenly fired, at point-blank range. Okay, the soldiers were being fired on, they did not lose their heads, they returned the fire. Mansur ran to the help of the commander, Sr Lt Alekseyenko, and that was when an explosive bullet hit him in the shoulder and a fragment penetrated his neck...Two weeks later Mansur was back in line. His last battle will remain in his memory all his life. They were ambushed, and the situation appeared hopeless. Again they were attacked almost at point-blank range, but dense answering fire forced the dushmans to the ground. The lads managed to run for cover. Mansur's leg was broken at the moment that he ran into an open space to pull the platoon commander out of the line of fire.

"Of course, the first wound made me careful," Mansur says, "but fear -- no. Probably because I completely trusted the commander and my comrades..."

On hearing that I was to fly to N unit where he started his service, Mansur asked me to convey his combat greetings to the commanders, and to tell the lads, as he put it, to study like Suvorov, at full speed.

They came back from the firing range with political worker G. Bondarev as the sun was sinking in the west. The company tactical exercise had just ended. The situation really reminded me of combat. Snipers, submachine gunners, machine gunners, and grenade-throwers were all firing at the same time, at targets that suddenly appeared on the mountain slopes and in the ravines, in caves, at various distances. The soldier had to determine the distance accurately, set the sights correctly, and hit the target in time. All this in a matter of seconds. The officers on the control panel recorded the hits: Some 70 percent of the targets were hit. For beginners, that is not bad, of course, but if that happened in a real battle, things would go bad for our soldiers. Naturally, the commanders will take steps to make sure that does not happen: They will search scrupulously for the reasons, and then train them again and again in the classroom and on the spot, and tomorrow they will take their subordinates out to the firing positions again. And so it will go on until they learn to shoot excellently and operate skillfully in a combat situation. [passage omitted]

U.S. BUILDS 'NEOGLOBALIST' POLICY IN PHILIPPINES

LD220006 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Boris Andrianov commentary]

[Text] According to a report from Manila, the U.S. battleship "New Jersey," with Tomahawk Cruise missiles on board, has arrived here. Admiral Taylor, its commanding officer, told journalists that Washington was sticking to the course aimed at stepping up American military presence in Asia, and the Pacific Ocean basin, where the U.S. has assigned the Philippines the main role as an outpost. Here is the latest news commentary with Boris Andrianov at the microphone:

[Andrianov] Naturally, it was not just his own personal view that the U.S. admiral voiced, he confirmed the Pentagon's appraisal of the Philippine territory as a U.S. bastion in the western Pacific Ocean. Washington strategists have, for a long time now, regarded the Philippines from this angle. After all, almost 20 Pentagon facilities are sited there. Among them are two bases, the largest outside the U.S., the Clark Field Air Force base and the Subic Bay Naval base. The head of the White House once openly stated that he was not aware of the existence of military bases of greater importance than those in the Philippines -- and it is precisely these two bases he was referring to.

Why are they so important to Washington? The propaganda machine on the other side of the ocean has been voluble in the extreme, alleging that these military facilities serve the interests of the Philippines' security and those of its neighbors in the region, defending them, so they say, against the Soviet military threat.

The far-fetched nature of this apology for an argument becomes obvious if you recall precisely when the U.S. bases were sited there. They were imposed upon the people of the Philippines, practically by force, long before the October Revolution in Russia, so references to the Soviet military threat turn into ill-intentioned slander, to which Washington had recourse in the hope of concealing its true aims connected with the bases in the Philippines.

However, there is a reason for saying you cannot fool all the people all the time. An understanding of the extent to which the U.S. military bases play a ruinous role for their country is growing among the people of the Philippines. In connection with this, the democratic population of the Philippines expresses concern over the peaceful and sovereign future of its Republic. Sentiments such as these are echoed in the speeches of the representatives of the current administration of the Philippines. Vice President Salvador Laurel has, for instance, pointed out that the neutrality of the Philippines will be illusory as long as the U.S. bases remain on the country's territory.

Meanwhile, a national campaign to eliminate all Pentagon facilities on the archipelago is gathering momentum in the Philippines. It has been put into motion by 60 mass public organizations, headed by the Coalition for Nuclear-Free Philippines. They think that the U.S. military bases create a mortal threat to the country's future, since they turn the Philippines into a target in the event of a nuclear conflict breaking out. Aware of this fatal threat, the special committee charged with working out a preamble to the new Philippines Constitution has passed a resolution which bans any extension of the agreement concerning the U.S. military bases on Philippine territory.

The resolution also contains a provision proclaiming the Philippines a zone of peace and neutrality, a territory free of nuclear weapons. All this, in the words of the U.S. NEWSWEEK magazine, has seriously alarmed Washington. Proceeding from its imperial stance, Washington is trying to forcibly link the Filipinos with its plans, built on the foundation of the policy of neoglobalism.

SRV ALLOWS PRC DETAINEES TO RETURN HOME

LD191533 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Hanoi July 19 TASS -- Proceeding from humane considerations, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has allowed 72 Chinese fishermen, detained while fishing in territorial waters of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, to return home aboard their ships. The Vietnamese side provided them with fuel and food supplies.

As is reported by the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, Chinese fishermen expressed gratitude to the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for the humane attitude and the possibility to return to their families.

HENG SAMRIN SPEAKS AT PARTY ANNIVERSARY

BK010253 Moscow in Cambodia to Cambodia 1330 GMT 29 Jun 86

[Text] Under the leadership of the KPRP, the people of the PRK have scored great victories in defending national independence and revolutionary gains and have restored the country's economic bases. This was said in Phnom Penh by Comrade Heng Samrin, KPRP general secretary and chairman of the PRK Council of State.

Speaking at a meeting to mark the party's 35th anniversary, the comrade noted that the strategic task of the KPRP is to firmly advance toward socialism. This is the factor which ensures the Cambodian peoples peaceful future. Comrade Chairman Heng Samrin pointed out the necessity of further actively building the party and heightening the party's role in society. With this goal in mind, it is necessary to increase the number of primary party organizations in enterprises, factories, armed forces, and rural areas. Comrade Heng Samrin further said that the KPRP welcomes the outcome of party congresses of fraternal socialist countries. The Cambodian people support all the resolutions adopted by the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact. The Cambodian leader stressed that, with a developed economic base and adherence to a foreign policy of peace, the Soviet Union is a reliable bastion of peace.

POLISH AMBASSADOR SPEAKS ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

LD222055 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Talk by Polish Ambassador Wlodimierz Natorf in Russian on Poland's national holiday; from the "Vremya" newscast.]

[Text] Dear Comrades: I have only worked a few months as ambassador of the PPR to the Soviet Union, but even in this short period I have managed to take part in very important events: as a member of a Polish party delegation I took part in the work of the 27th CPSU Congress, and I have also been a delegate to the 10th Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Congress.

Our congress analyzed the complex stage of development of Poland and, put an end to it, so to speak. It outlined specific ways and methods to overcome the still existing difficulties, and to accelerate the development. It adopted a program of socialist construction for the period up to the end of the 20th century. By its spirit of criticism and self-criticism and of creative search the 10th Congress reminded me of the work of the 27th CPSU Congress.

At present working people of our country, united around the party of Polish Communists, have started resolving the new complex tasks. We know that we are not on our own, that we are a link in the socialist community. The Soivet Union is our closest ally and friend in the struggle for a better future. This was confirmed once more by the 10th PZPR Congress. In his congress address Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev dealt in particular with the history of ties between our countries and their present (?state). We are linked by our joint struggles of Polish and Russian revolutionaries. Our joint heroes are Feliks Dzherzhinskiy, Julian Marchlewski and many others. During the war against Hitlerism Polish soldiers fought side by side with their Soviet brothers in arms. The Polish Army brought a vital contribution to the final destruction of fascism. On 22 July 1944 the Manifesto of the Polish Committee of National Liberation was published. This day has become our national holiday, it was then that the foundations were laid for the socialist changes. For more than 40 years now we have been developing relations between parties, political, cultural and scientific relations, and the most advantageous cooperation, coproduction, joint scientific work, direct links between enterprises are developing.

Dear comrades, the struggle for peace is one of the most important tasks. At the 10th Congress Comrade Jaruzelski stressed that peace, that precious thing, is of special significance for the Polish people. We fully support the Soviet policy of detente, the proposal for the liquidation of nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons and for the limitation of conventional weapons submitted by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. We are actively contributing to the implementation of this common policy in the world arena.

Dear friends, allow me on the day of our national holiday, on behalf of all our peoples, to convey to all the millions of Soviet peoples, friends of Poland, a cordial greeting and a wish of further successes in the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress resolutions in the building of communism.

UKRAINIAN SSR'S LYASHKO MEETS POLAND'S GWIAZDA

AU211410 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 15 Jul 86 p 1

[RATAU report]

[Text] On 14 July A.P. Lyashko, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of the Ukraine and chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, received W. Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic [PPR], who is visiting Kiev in connection with the "Made in Poland" exhibition. During the warm and friendly talks held on that occasion views were exchanged on questions of the Ukrainian SSR's participation in Soviet-Polish cooperation on the basis of deepening production cooperation and specialization. It was noted that scientific-technological and production relations between fraternal Poland and the Ukrainian SSR are developing stably. At the same time, it was also stated that reserves exist for a more many-sided interaction, including interaction at the level of branches, associations, and enterprises. As was stressed at the 27th CPSU Congress and the 10th PZPR Congress, one of the most important prerequisites for accelerating the socioeconomic development of countries of the socialist community. [sentence as published]

S.I. Gurenko, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers; K.P. Boyko, administrator of the Administration of Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers; and leaders of several ministries and departments of the republic participated in the talks. M. Holdakowski, chief of the Economic Department of the PZPR Central Committee; E. Wozniak, minister of the PPR; other members of the Polish delegations; and V. Kruk, consul general of the PPR in Kiev, attended the talks on the Polish side.

Kachura Receives Gwiazda

AU221131 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 16 Jul 86 p 1

[RATAU report]

[Text] On 15 July B.V. Kachura, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, received W. Gwiazda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, who is visiting Kiev in connection with the opening of the "Made in Poland" exhibition of export goods.

During a warm comradely discussion B.V. Kachura informed his guest on the activities of the republic's party organization in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and talked about the Ukrainian SSR's participation in Soviet-Polish relations. W. Gwiazda provided information on the work of the 10th PZPR Congress and on the importance of its decisions for Poland's advancement to new frontiers of socialist construction.

The following participated in the talks: D.D. Yashchenko, department chief of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine; M. Hodakowski, department chief of the PZPR Central Committee; and V. Kruk, consul general of the Polish People's Republic in Kiev.

REPORTAGE ON DETENTION OF GDR SCIENTIST MEISSNER

GDR Protest

PM211421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Protest"]

[Text] Berlin, 16 Jul -- Lothar Glienke, head of the GDR permanent mission in the FRG, has made a resolute protest to the FRG federal chancellor's department in connection with the provocative act by the FRG federal intelligence service (BND) in respect of Herbert Meissner, deputy general secretary of the GDR Academy of Sciences, ADN reports.

During an official trip to West Berlin Meissner was arrested on a far-fetched pretext and taken by force to Munich where members of the FRG special services detained and interrogated him. By blackmailing this citizen of the GDR, the BND tried to get him to betray his motherland. His diplomatic passport and other personal documents were confiscated. Despite being under guard he managed to escape and reach the GDR permanent mission in the FRG.

The GDR permanent mission in the FRG demanded of the Federal Chancellor's Department the immediate return of the personal papers and a guarantee that H. Meissner would be able to return unimpeded to the GDR.

Protest by Krolikowski

PM211427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report" "Forcibly Detained"]

[Text] Berlin, 18 Jul -- H. Krolikowski. GDR state secretary and first deputy foreign minister, has reiterated the demand for the immediate, unimpeded return to the motherland of H. Meissner, deputy general secretary of the GDR Academy of Sciences, who has been forcibly detained in the FRG for some days now. During a meeting with the head of the FRG permanent mission in the FRG, ADN reports, H.Krolikowski pointed out that the West German authoritites are in this case taking measures directed against H. Meissner's personal freedom. This is a serious violation of the regulations on trips and visits by the citizens of the two German states.

During an official trip to West Berlin Herbert Meissner was arrested by agents of the West German special services on a far-fetched pretext and then taken by force to Munich. He is still unable to leave for the motherland because of obstacles erected by the FRG authorities.

In view of the West German side's actions, ADN points out, it must be concluded that certain circles in the FRG are deliberately trying to complicate relations between the two German states. The FRG bears sole responsibility for any consequences resulting from this.

In the interests of preserving what has been achieved in relations between the GDR and the FRG, H. Krolikowski reiterated the demand for guaranteed safety in the sphere of journeys and visits by GDR and FRG citizens and for the inviolability of GDR citizens.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN TV, RADIO AGREEMENT -- A new long-term agreement was signed in Moscow today on cooperation in the sphere of television and radio braodcasting, between USSR Gosteleradio and the Committee on Television and Radio Broadcasting of Bulgaria. A working protocol was also signed for 1986-87. The documents were signed by Comrade Aksenov, chairman of the USSR Gosteleradio and Comrade Dimitrov, chairman of the Committee on Television and Radio Broadcasting of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 27 Jun 86 LD]

GDR PUBLISHES GORBACHEV SPEECHES -- Berlin July 2 TASS -- Selected speeches and articles by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), have been put out by the Dietz Verlag Publishing House. The book opens up with Mikhail Gorbachev's speech at the April (1985) Plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, the speech in which he formulated and comprehensively substantiated a programme for the acceleration of the economic and social development of the USSR. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0921 GMT 2 Jul 86 LD]

BULGARIAN PARTY VISITOR -- Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, who is currently visiting Uzbekistan, has acquainted himself with sites of interest in Tashkent and traveled to Samarkan and Bukhara. On 15 July he was received by Rana Abdullayeva, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee. [Summary] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 15 Jul 86 GF]

GERMAN CP DELEGATION -- A delegation of a number of members of the German Communist Party has concluded a 4-day visit to the Azerbaijan SSR. The guests were invited to the republic by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. The delegation was received by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and held talks with Comrade Gasanov, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. [Summary] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 16 Jul 86 GF]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GENSCHER'S MOSCOW VISIT

Asylum Seeker Issue Inflexible

LD221919 Hamburg DPA in German 1754 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Hamburg 22 Jul (DPA) -- In his talks with party leader Mikhail Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in Moscow, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher raised the problem of the asylum seekers flooding into the West via East Berlin but the Soviet Government obviously did not display an accommodating attitude. It was learned from Genscher's entourage on the return flight that the partners in the Moscow talks were "rock hard" in their reactions. Shevardnadze said that the Soviet Union and the GDR are acting legitimately in this matter. Moscow's ambassador in Bonn, Yuliy Kvitsinskiy, said ironically to Genscher: "But you are usually so much in favor of freedom of movement." In Genscher's entourage this sentence was described as impertinent.

Genscher Views Relations

DW212116 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1945 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Interview with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher by correspondent Joachim Jauer in Moscow on 21 July; on the "Hwute-Journal Program"]

[Text] [Jauer] Mr Minister, here in Moscow, a new page of relations between the FRG and the Soviet Union was to be opened. Has it been opened?

[Genscher] The general secretary said, let us open a new page. I agreed, and I hope the assessment of our talks on both sides will indeed lead to progress in our shaping German-Soviet relations. Shaping means the development and deepening of our relations, and naturally it also means the benefit that our relations will have for East-West relations.

[Jauer] Regarding the comprehensive topic of disarmament. Will the differences continue, or have there been any changes of opinion during your talks?

[Genscher] Two things are of importance. First, I am quite sure one understands their interlocutor's stance better after the talks than prior to them. The foreign minister made a very positive assessment of the talks with the general secretary this morning, and then we agreed that in deepened consultations we would try to find ways for our country and the Soviet Union to harmonize our views -- the views that our alliance represent, because we are and remain members of the alliances we belong to. The awareness is very strong here that the FRG and the Soviet Union have in the past made an important contribution to understanding between the East and West, and that that should also be continued.

[Jauer] In Moscow tomorrow, the scientific-technological agreement will be signed. Has it been guaranteed that West Berlin is included?

[Genscher] I assume that the agreement will be signed. I have considered it to be an incontestable precondition for signing such agreement that West Berlin's interests are fully taken into account.

Shevardnadze Meetings Reported

LD221404 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1323 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 22 Jul (TASS) -- Talks were held on 21-22 July between Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, deputy federal chancellor and federal minister of foreign affairs of the FRG, who was in Moscow on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet government.

Main attention at the talks was devoted to discussion of issues of war and peace, the progress of the political dialogue between East and West, the examination of a number of topical international problems, and the state of relations between the USSR and FRG and their future prospects.

The fundamental significance of the conversation between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher was noted, during which an evaluation of the current situation in the world was set out, as were the Soviet leadership's considerations on ways to improve the international situation.

Eduard Shevardnadze spelled out, in a concrete plan, the Soviet Union's position on a broad range of questions, primarily relating to the security sphere. There was a detailed analysis of the state of affairs at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons, and attention was directed toward the fact that the Soviet Union has undertaken broad, concrete steps at the talks to make it easier to find mutually acceptable accords. Achieving them would meet not only the interests of the USSR and the United States, but also European countries and the other world states.

In this respect there was confirmation of the negative feeling toward the FRG's participation in the SDI program.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher agreed on the urgent need for substantial steps on disarmament. He stated that the new Soviet initiatives have been perceived with interest in the West. He spoke of the FRG Government's adherence to a policy of peace and of its aspiration to facilitate, within the NATO framework, a constructive dialogue with the East, and also progress at the talks being conducted on limiting and reducing arms.

On the Soviet side it was stressed that the FRG Government has at its disposal opportunities to make a contribution to the cause of limiting and reducing armaments. In particular, it could make a weighty pronouncement in favor of halting nuclear arms tests, particularly in the conditions of the current Soviet moratorium.

Issues relating to medium-range weapons were touched upon. The situation today is such that ridding Europe of the given category of weapons is of concern not only to the powers possessing them, but also of the countries on whose territory they are sited. In the event of a withdrawal of U.S. missiles from the FRG or any other state in Western Europe the Soviet Union would of course reply with identical reductions in its nuclear weapons.

Both sides expressed an opinion on the desirability for work on a convention banning chemical weapons to be completed as soon as possible, perhaps even this year. It was noted by the Soviet side that the FRG Government, by opposing these weapons, could help prevent the solution of this important issue being jeopardized by the implementation of plans to create a dangerous form of these weapons -- binary ones.

During the exchange of opinions on issues of conventional weapons, Eduard Shevardnadze drew Hans-Dietrich Genscher's attention to the recent proposals of the Warsaw Pact member countries. The hope was expressed that the Budapest appeal will not be left without a constructive response from the Western side, including the FRG.

Attaching great importance to the development and activization of the all-European process, both sides expressed themselves in favor of a successful conclusion to the Stockholm conference and an energetic meeting in Vienna of the participant states in the Helsinki conference: They are in favor of this opening at the level of foreign ministers.

The ministers set out their governments' respective approaches to the situation in the Near East, in the south of Africa, to questions concerning a political settlement around Afghanistan, and exchanged opinions on ways to normalize the situations in these regions.

Eduard Shevardnadze stressed the unchanging nature of the Soviet Union's line toward the stable development of cooperation with the FRG, given that the interests of the security of both sides are taken strictly into account. Willingness on the part of the FRG to further the solution of issues in the field of disarmament and the development of constructive cooperation on an all-European scale would open up new horizons for a political dialogue between the USSR and the FRG.

The sides spoke in favor of a search for new promising spheres of cooperation in the field of economics, and noted that there are opportunities for interaction between both countries in the cause of creating an international procedure for nuclear power engineering safety, and in the sphere of controlled thermonuclear fusion, and environmental protection.

An intergovernmental agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the FRG was signed, as well as a joint protocol on instituting general consulates -- in Munich for the USSR, and in Kiev for the FRG.

The talks passed in a business-like constructive atmosphere.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher invited Eduard Shevardnadze to visit the FRG on an official visit. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

Visit Assessed

LD222003 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1641 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Viktor Levin commentary on FRG Foreign Minister Genscher's visit to the USSR; from the "International Diary" program presented by Igor Surguchev]

[Text] The FRG is one of the largest European states, and moreover, the largest trading partner of our country among the capitalist countries. If one recalls that the FRG is in the center of Europe, and directly borders the socialist states of the GDR and Czechoslovakia, it becomes clear that the FRG plays an important role in the life of our continent.

Concerning the problems Europe is curently encountering, I would first and foremost like to say that in conditions when the international political climate leaves much to be desired and the world situation remains alarming, when the United States not only does not show any readiness to reach an agreement on issues connected with disarmament, but also follows a course directed at undermining existing agreements, all European states are faced with the task of vigorously searching for ways of reviving detente. Nowhere in the world is there such a concentration of weapons and armed forces as in Europe. Nowhere in the world is there such a tense confrontation as in Europe. Consequently, to relieve the situation in Europe would mean to improve the political climate both on the continent and throughout the world. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries are firmly convinced that Europe can and must make its contribution to the formation of new political thought, to the solution of problems of significance for all of mankind. The Soviet Union is acting in this direction.

The present visit to Moscow by Foreign Minister Genscher is by no means the only testimony of this. Remember, in early July our country was visited by French President Mitterrand. Then a visit was made to London by the Soviet foreign minister. Now there is a meeting with the head of the foreign policy department of the FRG.

No one is shutting his eyes to the problems that divide us. But it is important that with every meeting it is possible to move forward both on the level of bilateral relations and in improving the political climate. As DPA reported, the message from Chancellor Kohl to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, with Genscher handed to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, expresses the FRG's readiness to strengthen dialogue with Moscow and improve relations in all areas. Very good. The job will not stop because of us. But it must be noted that similar assurances were made before too, and in practice the FRG is supporting the warlike course of the U.S. Administration. Dialogue is useful, more than that, it is essential. But I would like to remind you that it must be not conversation for the sake of conversation, it must but constructive and productive.

The visit by the FRG foreign minister to Moscow can be counted among the assets of both the Soviet Union and the FRG. But the possibilities that exist for the development of bilateral relations and for joint actions in favor of the consolidation of peace, have, of course not been exhausted by it. And the more vigorously these possibilities are realized, the better it will be four our countries and for the world as a whole.

FRENCH PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON WORLD ISSUES

LD221124 Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Paris July 22 TASS -- Jacques Chirac has held his first news conference here since taking the French prime ministerial office.

Speaking of international problems, he said that "any development of East-West dialogue is positive in advance". In this connection he said he attached much importance to Soviet-U.S. dialogue.

Commenting on the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative", Chirac claimed that research into the military uses of outer space was "inevitable" and should be seen as a logical development of technology in the world. France which is the world's major space power, should not, in his words, fall behind technological progress in space exploration or close the eyes to the modernization of the entire strategic approach to military problems in the world.

Chirac said he and President Francois Mitterrand had certain differences in their views on the military used of outer space. The president, he said, had a less favourable attitude to the idea of a space defense, though the latter, "as a concept, has not found complete support also on my part".

Chirac agreed with Mitterrand that the French Government should not be officially involved in the U.S. SDI program. He also spoke for an agreement to be reached between the USSR and the United States on the space issue.

Chirac devoted most of his statement to the economic situation in the country and social problems.

He declared a firm intention to press on with all changes planned by the government of right-wing parties, in the first place in such fields as denationalization in industry, pay, taking the mass media from under state control, changes to the immigrants' status, and tougher security measures.

The prime minister attempted to present the consequences of his cabinet's four months in office in a positive light, though he conceded that concrete achievements "have not yet shown".

Commenting on these remarks, l'HUMANITE said today that the incumbent government's policy benefited only the big bourgeoisie which had been given a freer hand to exploit workers and derive profits.

Answering a question about the future political "coexistence" of the president and the prime minister, who belong to different political camps, Chirac attempted to downplay their differences which, however, have become more acute after Mitterrand refused to sign a government ordnance denationalizing 65 state banks, industrial companies and insurance societies.

PROTRACTED GOVERNMENT CRISIS IN ITALY VIEWED

LD221227 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Rome July 22 TASS -- The correspondent Yevgeniy Babenko reports:

The government crisis in Italy is sharpening and assuming a protracted character. There were two important events on July 21 in the course of the crisis, which concerns the whole political set-up in the present-day Italian society. Giulio Andreotti, one of the "strongmen" in the Christian Democratic Party has refused to form a new cabinet at the request of the president of the president of the Republic after ten-day consultations. Right after that President Francesco Cossiga requested Bettino Craxi, political secretary of the Socialist Party, to form a new Cabinet.

Commenting on these developments, Geraro Charomonte, member of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party, director of "L'UNITA" stressed that Andreotti's refusal was proof of the impossibility to restore the five-party bloc in power.

Before giving a final answer to the president's request, Bettino Craxi is to hold a new round of consultations with the leaders of the major political parties. Cossiga was reported to make this request to Craxi despite the heavy pressure brought to bear on him by the Christian Democrats who are out to retrieve for themselves the post of the prime minister. Bettino Craxi is only beginning consultations, but there is every indication that the opening new phase of the crisis is going to be quite a difficult one.

The Socialist leader has a very narrow field for manoeuvring, "PAESE SERA" believes. "Il TEMPO" stresses that the main rival-partners in the old government coalition -- the Christian Democratic Party and the Italian Socialist Party are proceeding on different paths which so far do not cross anywhere. Newspapers predict that Demochristians [as received] will also categorically refuse to participate in a Craxi government, as was done by the Socialists as regards the cabinet which Giulio Andreotti was unsuccessfully trying to form in the past days.

But if the leader of the Socialist Party fails to cope with the crisis, "GIORNALE" points out today, the president has one more candidate: Senator Giovanni Spadolini, head of the Republican Party, the third most important party in the coalition. But if the latter fails too, early parliamentary elections will be scheduled for autumn.

In the opinion of the democratic forces, the political duel between the Christian Democratic Party and the Italian Socialist Party according to the principle "we may be not stronger, but we are more obstinate" is not only useless but also detrimental. It is detrimental to Italy's image abroad. As the dispute between the main bourgeoise parties is not on how to administer the country better, and not even whether the five-party formula is as before good for that. The point at issue is the fierce clash for the office of prime minister, for domination in the coalition.

Because of the struggle for power, normal governmental and parliamentary activity has been brought to a halt in the appenines for nearly a month now. And at the end of the year, as was already the case in the past, laws will be drawn up and adopted in a terrible haste, which are designed to regulate Italy's economic life and which are ineffective in conditions of political confusion and disorder. But these are precisely the conditions characteristic of today's Italy. Warning the political figures embroiled in confrontation about the serious consequences of the "current crisis", "L'UNITA" says: "The country cannot wait for a long time".

IZVESTIYA 21 JULY EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON PDRY

PM221539 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 5

["Democratic Yemen: Along the Road of Onward Development"]

[Text] The victory of the 1967 revolution in South Yemen, while marking the downfall of prolonged British domination in the south of the Arabian Peninsula and the arrival of the wind of new life, has sharply changed the destinies of the South Yemeni people and their country.

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] that was established there started implementing drastic political, social and economic changes in the interests of the hard working masses, and joined the ranks of newly-free states which opted for independent development and consolidation of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries, including the Soviet Union.

The construction of the new life in Democratic Yemen was taking place in the complex conditions of a country where all outdated social and economic structure had been imposed for a long time in order to serve the interests of British colonialism, where pre-capitalist, tribal relations prevailed.

The PDRY revolutionary process was a target of constant attacks by hostile forces, plot by internal and external reactionaries, with each gain of the South Yemeni revolution being accomplished at the price of considerable sacrifices and fierce struggle.

National and patriotic forces, which united in 1978 to form the Yemen Socialist Party (YSP), armed with the principles of scientific socialism, were in the lead of the struggle to transform south Yemeni society on a qualitatively new basis. The party was enjoying great prestige in the international arena and inside the country, confidently directed its movement in accordance with the planned objectives of progressive development.

The situation inside the party was seriously affected, however, by the lack of unity within the leading circles, by mutual mistrust among individual South Yemeni leaders.

The factional struggle in the party was taking place against the background of the existing elements of tribal relations in Yemeni society, and the views and notions of a nationalist kind that were not yet overcome.

Forces linked with international reaction and opposition elements which left the PDRY after the victory of the revolution were exerting vigorous opposition to the country's socialist orientation and to the establishment of new social relations."

In recent years, the party and state leadership did not properly combat the negative trends that accumulated within the YSP. They were even exacerbated as the principles of collective leadership, democracy within the party were being ignored, and personal and tribal ties prevailed.

The differences in the leadership grew on 13 January 1986 into an attempt to get rid of by force of some leading figures in the party and the state. As a result, South Yemen found itself plunged into a political crisis. Aden and other regions witnessed armed clashes in which prominent figures, including members of the Political Bureau and the YSP Central Committee perished, and heavy damage was caused to the sphere of material production, to the army.

Several thousand deluded Yemenis left the country, mainly for the neighbouring Yemen Arab Republic. 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, who was the head of the party and the state, also fled the PDRY.

The YSP Central Committee at its emergency plenary meeting, held in Aden in mid-January, accused him of preparing a coup and removed him from all party and state posts. The forces of imperialism and reaction viewed the January development in Aden as a signal for action with a view to discrediting the experience of progressive construction in the PDRY and undermining the existing regime.

The tone of the campaign hostile to Democratic Yemen was set by American special services, personally by CIA chief William Casey who went out of his way to distort the true causes and character of the developments in the PDRY. It is no accident that they in Washington failed to conceal their disappointment over the formation in Aden of a new party and state leadership who stated the continuity of the country's independent and progressive course in the field of home and foreign policy, and proclaimed its commitment to the principles of nonalignment and Arab solidarity.

The PDRY leadership concentrated its efforts on the earliest normalization of the situation in the country and elimination of the grave consequences of the January crisis. The YSP Central Committee, in the decisions of its plenary meetings, attached prime importance to the task of consolidating party ranks and strengthening the YSP's organizational and political unity. Measures were adopted with this aim in view to improve the social composition of the party, the style and methods of party work, and to ensure the effective functioning of the administration apparatus. Preparations were started for elections to the highest and local bodies of state authority, slated for autumn this year. The Yemen Socialist Youth League and the General Federation of Yemeni women held their congresses and elected a new leadership of these public organizations, outlined plans for forging stronger links with such sections of the population as youth and women, and developing mass defense work.

Despite the remaining difficulties, the economic life has returned to normal. Enterprises of the public and the private sectors are functioning without disruption, work has been resumed at the projects of Soviet-South Yemeni economic and technical cooperation.

Aden international airport regularly receives planes of many international air companies, including Aeroflot. As before, ships from all parts of the world are unloaded and bunkered at Aden sea port. The Yemeni leadership adopted the course toward achieving national accord in the country. Its program statements reaffirm the need for strict observance of constitutional legality, including those who took part in the January development on the side of 'Ali Nassir Muhammad.

The implementation of the general amnesty decree, announced on 28 March and recently extended until the end of this year, is of great importance in this respect. Resolving the problem of persons who were forced by the circumstances into the position of refugees is being hindered by those, above all imperialist circles, who are interested in maintaining tension in the PDRY and around it. Active propaganda is under way to dissuade the emigrees from returning to Aden, to persuade them to take part in actions against the South Yemeni regime.

According to Western press reports, even U.S. Vice President George Bush expressed "sympathy" with the South Yemeni emigrees. He recently visited that region, and ordered that several million dollars be allocated for their upkeep.

Restoring the country's normal inter-state ties, above all friendly relations with neighboring and Arab countries, is one of the major directions in the activity of the PDRY's new leadership. High-level South Yemeni delegations already have visited Syria, Libya, Ethiopia, North Yemen, Kuwait, Oman and other countries.

As a result, this substantially narrowed room for action by the forces which have not abandoned their designs to interfere in the country's domestic affairs, encroach on the gains of the South Yemeni people and rekindle tension in the south of the Arabian Peninsula.

The PDRY's positions in the world arena have strengthened, while the attempts by imperialist forces to isolate it have failed.

A special role in preventing imperialist designs is the position of the Yemen Arab Republic, South Yemen's neighboring country, and its course toward averting foreign interference in the South Yemeni affairs that are of a purely internal character. Good neighbourly relations between the two Yemeni states meet the vital interests of all Yemenis, are an essential factor of peace and stability in the region of the Arabian Peninsula.

The Soviet Union, all sincere friends of the South Yemeni people could not, naturally, remain indifferent to the tragic developments in South Yemen, which resulted in human casualties and destruction. The Republic has received urgent aid in medicines and food. Soviet, Cuban, Czechoslovak, Bulgarian experts and experts from other fraternal socialist countries have returned to bilateral cooperation projects.

Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, prime minister of the PDRY, paid a working visit to Moscow in June this year. An YSP delegation led by 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, general secretary of the YSP Central Committee, attended the 27th CPSU Congress and congresses of the Communist parties of other socialist countries.

The developments in South Yemen confirm that the country, having passed through the difficult period, is getting on its feet, and its vanguard, the Yemen Socialist Party, is growing stronger, mobilizing forces for consolidating the Republic's political and material base, its course toward progressive orientation. This course, as before, will enjoy friendly support from the Soviet Union.

KAPITONOV-LED DELEGATION CONCLUDES TALKS IN ADEN

LD230400 Moscow TASS in English 0347 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Aden July 23 TASS -- Talks were completed here between a CPSU delegation led by Ivan Kapitonov, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU, and a delegation of the Yemen Socialist Party (YSP) led by 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, general secretary of the YSP Central Committee.

During the conversations that passed in an atmosphere of comradeship and mutual understanding, the representatives of the CPSU and the YSP exchanged information about the domestic and foreign policies of both parties and discussed ways for developing friendly relations between the CPSU and the YSP, the Soviet Union and Democratic Yemen.

The sides noted with satisfaction the fruitful character of those relations and expressed the striving for the further development of Soviet-Yemeni cooperation in different fields.

The sides discussed the present international situation, making special emphasis on the situation in the Middle East, and touched upon some other issues of mutual interest.

The talks reaffirmed the identity of positions of the CPSU and the YSP on most important international problems and the unity of their views on matters related to the struggle for international peace and security.

South Yemeni leaders stated full support for the peaceful policy of the CPSU and for the Soviet peace initiatives which come in line with the vital interests of nations.

The Soviet side took note of the great importance of the work carried out by the Yemen Socialist Party and its leadership with a view to strengthening the progressive regime in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, enhancing the leading role of the party in the country, dealing with the consequences of the January events and normalizing the situation in the country.

The importance of a consistent and unswerving implementation of the law on amnesty and of other measures taken by the leadership of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen with a view to consolidating the ranks of the party and rallying the people on the basis of its program documents was emphasized.

South Yemeni leaders stated that the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen will unswervingly pursue a peaceful anti-imperialist foreigh policy and will consistently strive for preserving and developing good relations with all countries of the region including the neighboring states on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and non-intervention in the internal affairs of each other.

The Soviet side expressed support for such a policy.

The CPSU delegation reiterated the earlier invitation for a party and government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen led by 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, general secretary of the YSP Central Committee, to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union.

SUPREME SOVIET OFFICIAL ATTENDS EGYPTIAN FETE

LD231231 Moscow TASS in English 1203 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 23 TASS - Today Salah Basyuni, ambassador of Egypt to the USSR, has given a reception on the occasion of the national holiday. It was attended by Georgiy Tarazevich, vice president [deputy chairman] of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials.

TASS NOTES ANNIVERSARY OF EGYPTIAN REVOLUTION

LD230855 Moscow TASS in English 0749 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 23 TASS -- The tremendous significance of the Egyptian Revolution of July 23, 1952, for the development of anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle was stressed at a celebration meeting in Moscow held by Soviet public to mark the anniversary of the July revolution.

The ideas of the revolution inseparably linked with the name of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir, a great son of Egypt, have left a considerable imprint on the liberation movement not only in the Arab world, but in all countries of Asia and Africa, Noel Usmanov, a Soviet expert in oriental studies, stressed at the meeting. He pointed out that at all stages of the post-revolutionary development of Egypt the Republic enjoyed invariable support from the USSR. That was the case on the days when the aggressions of 1956 and 1967 were repulsed. That was also the case in 1973, when the Egyptian troops armed with high quality Soviet weapons successfully forced a crossing of the Suez Canal and dispelled the myth of Israel's invincibility.

It is with the USSR's assistance that peaceful Egyptian economy was speedily developing. The Aswan hydropower complex, the metallurgical works in Helwan, the ship-building yards in Alexandria were built. Such new branches as non-ferrous metallurgy, machine-building, the by-product coke industry, the radioengineering and the chemical-pharmaceutical industries were created.

The Soviet people, the speakers at the meeting pointed out, can very well understand the problems confronted by Egypt and the other Arab countries today. The USSR sides with the Arab peoples at all stages of the Middle East crisis, presses ahead for a just and comprehensive settlement of the conflict through the convocation of an international conference with the participation of all sides concerned, including PLO.

Marking the 34th anniversary of the July revolution, Soviet public has again expressed it sincere wish to see Soviet-Egyptian relations developing in the interest of the Soviet and Egyptain peoples, the cause of peace and progress.

Addressing the meeting, Egypt's ambassador to the USSR Salah Basyuni expressed deep gratitude to the Soviet people for the great aid in Egypt's construction and development along the path of justice, freedom and independence. Egypt and the USSR, he said, are united in the fight to prevent the threat of nuclear war, to ensure concord and peaceful coexistence.

U.S. CONTINUES TO BLOCK EFFORTS FOR MIDEAST SETTLEMENT

PM211455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jul 86 First Edition p 5

[Pavel Demchenko commentary: "Again a Barrier"]

[Text] The Western press now describes the situation in the Near East in the zone of Arab-Israeli conflict as "stagnant." It is possible ot agree with this, but only in one respect: There is stagnation in the matter of settling this conflict. The artificial delay over resolving it could lead at any moment to a new flareup -- the umpteenth over the past third of a century!

The situation in the region remains very acute, and there is no question of any calm or lull. Judge for yourselves: Internecine clashes are taking place in Lebanon almost every day; Israeli aircraft and military launches have just carried out two raids on the south Lebanese city of Sidon and its environs; the Syrian Golan Heights are still occupied; the Palestinian people are still denied the right to self-determination, and their lands are under the Israeli heel.

But even this is not everything: The Pentagon has recently been reinforcing its fleet in the Mediterranean close to Arabian shores, having transferred a new aircraft carrier group there. In this way they are trying to intimidate Libya, Syria, and the Palestinians. At the same time, to support Israel, they seem to be saying to Tel Aviv: "Continue your previous course, we are always beside you."

This is politics with unsuitable means: It sows hatred and malice and makes no contribution at all to easing the explosive tension or to restoring the peoples' trampled rights. It is incapable of creating even a semblance of calm; the Israeli people also live in great alarm for the future. For the fear in which they try to keep both the Palestinians and other Arabs is a bad ally. They still will not manage to avoid satisfying their demands by taking advantage of dissension in the Arab camp. And, as events show, delaying matters means complicating the problem still further.

The Soviet Union proposed a comprehensive program for a Near East settlement several years ago. It provides for the restoration of justice and rejection of the policy of force and, at the same time, takes into account the interests of both the Arab and the Israeli sides. To this end provision was made to convene a representative international conference. The United States and Israel refused to participate in it. Now a proposal has emerged to set up a preparatory committee to convene the conference, consisting of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

But how has Washington replied? With a new rejection. B. Kalb, a State Department spokesman, declared: "The United States has always had doubts about a preparatory meeting to hold an international conference, as well as about an international conference on the Near East itself."

The Israeli Government has backed up the actions of its transatlantic patron by stepping up punitive operations in the southern Lebanon and on the occupied Palestinian lands.

Thus, the barrier has once again been lowered on the path of a Near East settlement. Washington has again shown that it is not seeking in the least to defuse the stormy atmosphere in the Near East and that it is responsible for the political stagnation in the matter of establishing peace in one of the most dangerously explosive parts of the planet.

VINOGRADOV REITERATES SUPPORT FOR SYRIA

JN160701 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] London -- RSFSR Foreign Minister Vladimir Vinogradov has stressed that the USSR will reply directly and strongly to any aggression against Syria. Reports cited Vinogradov as saying in a statement to a biweekly news bulletin issued yesterday by the council in charge of bolstering Arab-British understanding that his country will not abandon its friends in times of hardship.

Vinogradov stressed that the United States and Israel are obstructing peace in the Middle East and that the Soviet Union will do its utmost to find a just solution to the crisis in the region. He declared his country's insistence on the occupation forces' withdrawal from the Arab territory and on the establishment of an independent Palestinian state in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, stressing the importance of holding an international conference for peace in the region.

Vinogradov warned that the continuation of the Arab-Israeli conflict poses the danger of an international confrontation and stressed that the United States is seeking to exploit regional disputes in order to achieve strategic aims.

FSLN STRUGGLE AGAINST IMPERIALISM HAILED

LD221657 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 22 Jul 86

["Glorious Anniversary of Sandinists' -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 22 TASS -- TASS analyst Sergey Staroselskiy writes:

The Nicaraguan people mark the outstanding date on July 23. On that day, 25 years ago, the National Liberation Front (FLN) was formed out of individual guerrilla groups. The front proclaimed the following main aims of the struggle in one of its first policy-making documents: the overthrow of the Somoza puppet regime, formation of a national unity government based on the alliance of workers and peasants with the enlistment of all patriotic, anti-imperialist forces of the country, getting rid of economic and political dependence on U.S. imperialism, the transfer of land to those who till it and acceleration of industrialization process. The name of Sandino, the Nicaraguan national hero who headed the struggle against the U.S. occupiers in the 1930s, was conferred on the front in mid-1963.

Now, 25 years after the formation of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] it is clear that the Sandinists have fulfilled their policy-making pledges. On July 19, 1979 the Somoza regime which had been robbing and oppressing the Nicaraguan people for decades, fell under the powerful blows of patriots. The agrarian reform was launched, and people were accorded the right to work and good things of life, the Nicaraguans were granted broad political rights and freedoms. The prospect for independent development along the road of building a society of social justice and equality opened before the country.

However, the anti-imperialist position of Nicaragua which declared its readiness to maintain relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries on the basis of principles of mutual respect and non-interference in home affairs, was not to the liking of the Washington administration. The USA unleashed an undeclared war against the Sandino country practically right after the overthrow of the Somoza dictatorship. After arming and drilling gangs of surviving Somozans, Washington dispatched them to kill and terrorize Nicaraguans. As many as 14,000 innocent citizens, including children, women and the aged, have become victims of this criminal aggression. Bandits drive away cattle and burn down crops, blow up industrial projects, schools and kindergartens. The U.S. administration which set the aim of overthrowing the Sandinist government and establishing the puppet regime in Nicaragua, allocates many hundred million dollars to contras, lavishly supplying them with the latest weapons.

The Sandinist National Liberation Front headed the struggle against the U.S. aggression, for freedom and independence of the country, as it was the case 25 years ago. Under its leadership the Nicaraguan people have been inflicting one staggering blow after another on CIA hirelings and, if not for the dollar injections and Washington's all-round aid, contras would have been routed long ago. In his interview to the PRENSA LATINA agency, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega said that now the situation was being complicated by a possibility of the USA's direct armed interference in the Central American conflict. But our people, he emphasized, were ready to rebuff any aggression.

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTRY ON U.S. POLICY

LD220842 Moscow TASS in English 0753 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Managua July 22 TASS -- The decision of the U.S. Congress to appropriate 100 million dollars to the Somozista gangs has given a "green light" to an escalation of U.S. aggression against the Nicaraguan people, said Alejandro Bendana, secretary general of Nicaragua's Foreign Ministry, speaking in an interview.

Alejandro Bendana has refuted the claims of Washington, which is trying to justify its aggressive actions agains Nicaragua by the "need for struggle for democracy" in Central America. If the U.S. authorities really honoured the democratic principles, Bendana stressed, they should have heeded the voice of the American people, whose overwhelming majority are protesting against the interventionist policy of the White House.

NICARAGUA DEMANDS SECURITY COUNCIL HEARING

LD230918 Moscow TASS in English 0834 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] New York July 23 TASS -- Nicaragua demanded a convocation of the Security Council to discuss the judgement by the International Court in The Hague, describing the U.S. actions against the Latin American country as a flagrant violation of international law, the Permanent Mission of Nicaragua to the United Nations told TASS. Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega will participate in the meeting of the Security Council.

NICARAGUA ALLOWS EXPELLED U.S. JOURNALISTS BACK

LD230638 Moscow TASS in English 0624 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Managua July 23 TASS -- The Nicaraguan Interior Ministry has announced that U.S. journalists Glenn Garvin and Sue Mullin can return to Nicaragua.

The Interior Ministry's statement, circulated in Managua, pointed out that the decision to expel the American journalists from Nicaragua had been taken by administrative bodies without consulting the ministry leadership.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ON BRAZILIAN GROUP'S VISIT

PM221457 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "On the stay in the USSR of a Brazilian National Congress delegation"]

[Text] A delegation of the Brazilian National Congress headed by its president J. Fragelli was in the Soviet Union 7 through 15 July 1986 on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The Brazilian parliamentarians visited Moscow and Leningrad. They laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

The Brazilian National Congress delegation was received by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Meetings and conversations took place with L.N. Tolkunov and A.E. Voss, chairmen of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, and with the chairmen and members of standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers.

In the course of the conversations, which took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, the attention of the members of the Brazilian National Congress delegation was drawn to the large scale Soviet foreign policy initiatives, whose implementation would lead to a real breakthrough in the development of the international situation and to mankind's liberation from nuclear and other types of weapons of mass destruction and the creation of an all-embracing system of international security.

The Soviet parliamentarians expressed particular concern at the situation, fraught with grave consequences for the future of the world, which is emerging as a result of the decision announced by the U.S. Government not to continue to observe the agreements concluded between the USSR and the United States in the sphere of strategic offensive arms limitation. The delegation was informed in detail of the steps being taken in the USSR Supreme Soviet in this connection and of the resolution of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities foreign affairs commissions on this question.

There was a common understanding of the need to stop the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, and seek mutually acceptable solutions to other problems common to all mankind in the modern world. The conviction was expressed that a new approach is needed in resolving global problems in the nuclear age. The USSR and Brazilian parliamentarians stressed the paramount importance of an immediate end to nuclear weapon tests and came out in favor of developing international cooperation in the cause of preventing an arms race in space and exploring it peacefully, and if creating an international regime of safe development of nuclear power. The resolution of these urgent tasks, which affects the interests of all mankind, insistently requires energetic efforts by all states regardless of their social system and geographical location.

Expressing concern at the existence of seats of tension and conflicts in various parts of the world, the two countries' parliamentarians came out resolutely in support of Latin American countries' constructive efforts to achieve a just political settlement in Central America on the basis of total respect for the peoples' right to an independent path of development and noninterference in states' internal affairs. They attach great significance to the collective quest for a political settlement to the existing conflict situations in southern Africa and the Near and Middle East and resolutely condemn any forms of terrorism, including state terrorism. The USSR Supreme Soviet deputies noted Brazil's positive contribution in support for the Latin American countries' desire to turn the South Atlantic into a zone of peace and cooperation.

The Soviet and Brazilian parliamentarians noted that in the present international situation particular importance is attached to the normalization of international economic relations, the establishment of equal trade, economic, scientific, and technical ties between countries, without any discrimination, and the safeguarding of states' economic security. In this context they came out in favor of the establishment of a new world economic order and the commencement of global talks on the most important international financial and economic problems, including the foreign debt problem.

The USSR Supreme Soviet deputies and members of the Brazilian National Congress came out in favor of further developing Soviet-Brazilian cooperation in the interests of both countries' peoples, and declared their desire to promote its widening and deepening in the political, trade, economic, scientific, technical, and cultural spheres on the basis of the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty, and noninterference in internal affairs. They noted the importance of further strengthening contacts between the two states' parliaments.

NEW TIMES VIEWS CHILE STRIKE, OPPOSITION UNITY

PM211241 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 28, 21 Jul 86 p 12

[V. Chirkov article: "The Lessons of the Strike"]

[Text] A nationwide political strike, the first since the military coup in 1973, took place in Chile on July 2-3 under slogans demanding the immediate resignation of Pinochet, and the restoration of human rights and democratic freedoms. All the principal districts of the country were affected. For 48 hours industrial enterprises stood idle, and schools and universities, as well as many offices, were closed. Bus and lorry drivers struck work, barricades were built in working-class districts and there were mass rallies and demonstrations.

Pinochet replied to this eruption of pupular wrath by sending out the army, the police and special service punitive units to deal with the strikers and demonstraters. Firearms, tear gas grenades and water cannons were used. There were killed and wounded, and more than a thousand arrests were made.

The present strike added to the arsenal of means used by the Chilean people in their struggle to overthrow the junta (days of national protest, meetings and marches, acts of civil disobedience and armed operations by the Manuel Rodriquez Patriotic Front).

Lact of unity among the anti-dictatorship forces hitherto prevented such broad-scale protest actions as the national strike. It became possible after the establishment in April of the National Civil Assembly which was joined by major opposition political, trade union and other mass organizations, as well as association of students, and scientific and cultural workers. It was in response to the Assembly's call that the national strike took place.

Thus, the unity achieved to date by the opposition forces proved enough to bring the masses onto the streets and to stop work at plants and factories for one or two days. However, to deal the tyranny a decisive defeat the positions of the different groups in the anti-dictatorship camp must be brought still closer together. Serious inter-party differences still persist. Opinions as to what political system should replace the Pinochet's totalitarian regime differ. Some quite influential opposition trends are still trying to isolate the Communists, the most consistent fighters for the restoration of democracy.

Pinochet has been able to remain in power in recent years by manoeuvering -- by combining terror tactics with some political concessions. He has had to grant a few formal freedoms, to close his eyes to the semi-legal activity of the opposition. The press has been permitted to publish critical views of the situation in the country. Not long ago a new paper, EPOCA, connected with the opposition, was allowed to appear.

In May more than a hundred parliamentarians from Latin America and Europe were able to hold a conference in Santiago at which problems relating to the transition to civilian government in Chile was discussed. The apotheosis of the Pinochet "reformism" was the setting up in late June of a government "commission on human rights" which has allegedly been charged with monitoring observance of the "guarantees of life, security and personal liberty of citizens" (the edict on the establishment of the commisison struck a rather curious note considering that violence continues to be the dictator's main instrument for retaining power). All this still engenders illusions among some sections of the opposition that dialogue with the junta will be productive. However, the vast majority of the regime's opponenets have not been hoodwinked.

Pinochet continues to swing back and forth between terror and political trickery. The only way to end both and force the tyrant to go is by increasingly determined and concerted action by the supporters of democracy. This is the main lesson the patriotic forces have learned from the national strike.

CHILEAN GUERILLA LEADERS THREATEN ARMY

PY182122 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2000 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Two members of the Directorate of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR], who identified themselves as Commanders Daniel and Jose Miguel, have given a clandestine press conference in Santiago. According to AP, they said at that press conference that the FPMR might begin to strike hard at the Army if it continues to support Pinochet. The FPMR commanders added that they would be willing to accept another military man to replace Pinochet.

During the press conference, Commanders Daniel and Jose Miguel wore hoods, and reporters were taken to the site of the conference under strict security measures. The leaders told reporters that the FPMR has respected the Army so far, except in minor actions, but if it does not decide to abandon Pinochet, the FPMR will have to take action against the Army, and we will hit it hard. We do not yet consider the Army as an enemy, militarily speaking, Commander Daniel said, but if it does not take a different course, it will be viewed as an enemy, and we will act against it.

Commander Jose Miguel, in turn, said that since its inception, the FPMR has only attacked police and CNI [National Intelligence Center] objectives. Commander Daniel then added that if an Army officer were willing to head a patriotic process to restore democracy and to oust Pinochet, he will have our support. We are skeptical, however, about a solution of this nature, and we have said so before, Commander Jose Miguel noted, adding that we will dialogue with a military man or with anyone if doing so can lead to a solution.

They also announced that a letter has been sent to the National Civic Assembly expressing the FPMR's support for its arrested leaders. The letter calls the 2-3 July stoppage a success and praises the organization of the National Civic Assembly and the document it made public under the title of "Chile Demands." The commanders reasserted that the people have the right to self-defense, even armed self-defense if necessary.

MEXICAN WEEKLY INTERVIEWS CASTRO ON DEFENSES

LD220822 Moscow TASS in English 0738 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Havana July 22 TASS -- Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the republic, has stated that, in the event of an armed invasion by the United States, Cuba would be able to issue a fitting rebuff to the aggressor.

In an interview with the Mexican weekly "PROCESO", he pointed out that the strengthening of the country's military might and the rise in its defence potential served as the best guarantee of a successful repulse of a possible U.S. aggression, and reduced the risk of such an aggression.

If Washington tries to destroy the Cuban revolution, Fidel Castro said, it will have to pay a very dear price. In such a war the United States would sustain tremendous material and manpower losses.

The Cuban leader gave a high appraisal of Nicaragua's defence capacity, and emphasised that, in the event of a U.S. intervention, that country would be in a position to put up stout resistance to the U.S. military.

MURAKHOVSKIY RECEIVES CUBAN SUGAR MINISTER

PM181505 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Questions of Cooperation Discussed"]

[Text] Antonio Rodriguez Maurell, Cuban minister of the sugar industry, visited the USSR as a guest of the Soviet Government 8 through 17 July.

R. Maurell had meetings with the leaders of a number of ministries and departments and also familiarized himself with the work of enterprises and farms of the agroindustrial complex in the Armenian SSR and Moscow Oblast.

R. Maurell was received by V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the Council of MInisters and chairman of the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee. During the talks the guest was informed about the work being done to implement the 27th CSPU Congress decisions and the Food Program and to improve management and the economic mechanism in the country's agroindustrial complex.

For his part the guest spoke about the achievements of agriculture and the processing sectors of industry in the Republic of Cuba and their development prospects.

Specific questions of the further development and deepening of scientific, technical, and economic cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Cuba in the sphere of agroindustrial production were discussed.

ACTIVITIES OF POLITBURO, CC MEMBERS REPORTED

Vorotnikov in Omsk and Kurgan

LD181910 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] During his stay in Omsk and Kurgan Oblasts, Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, acquainted himself with the activity of the party organizations and of labor collectives in fulfilling the decisions of the 27th party congress and of the CPSU Central Committee June 1986 Plenum.

In Omsk oblast from 13-16 July, he visited a number of collective and state farms, industrial enterprises, cultural, and service-amenities establishments.

In the CPSU obkom a meeting was held with the party and local government aktiv of the oblast. The task was set to undertake the harvesting of grain crops at a faster rate and to fulfill and overfulfill the plans for the selling of grain to the state.

During his stay in Kurgan Oblast from 16-18 July, Comrade Vorotnikov devoted great attention to the development of the agro-industrial complex and the utilization of intensive and resource-saving technologies in agriculture.

In the village of (?Maltseva) during a meeting with (?Terent Semyonovich Maltsevphon) twice hero of Soviet labor and a veteran Russian grain worker, topical issues on increasing the fertility of Siberian soils, and the social and economic development of state and collective farms were touched upon.

Comrade Vorotnikov visited the Kurganselmash Association, and the Kurgan Scientific Research Institute of Experimental and Clinical Orthopedics and (?Traumatology) where he acquainted himself with some of the latest methods of curing patients.

The chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers took an interest in the organization of labor, the mechanization of the industrial processes at the Kurgan city fruit and vegetable depot, and met with workers of the Kurgan sewing association, visited the social amenities house and a number of shops in the oblast center.

Comrade Vorotnikov spoke at the CPSU obkom at a conference of the party and local government aktiv of the oblast. There were meetings and frank conversations with the citizens of Omsk and of Kurgan, in the course of which the Siberian workers expressed enthusiastic support for the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and resolution to make their contribution to the acceleration of the social and economic development of the country.

Together with Comrade Vorotnikov on his trips in Omsk Oblast were: Comrade Manyakin, first secretary of the CPSU obkom, Comrade Pokhitaylo, chairman of the oblast executive committee; in Kurgan Oblast Comrade Plekhanov, first secretary of the obkom and Comrade Makhnev, chairman of the oblast executive committee.

Zaykov Marks Metallurgists Day

LD181921 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] A festive meeting took place in Moscow today to mark Metallurgists Day.

In the presidium were Comrade Zaykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Vedernikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; the heads of a number of ministries and departments; production frontrankers; scientists; and representatives of the capital's public. Reports were delivered by Comrade Kolpakov, the minister of ferrous metallurgy; and Comrade Lomako, the USSR minister of nonferrous metallurgy. The participants in the meeting assured that metallurgists would apply all their efforts, knowledge, and experience to the successful fulfillment of the strenuous targets and socialist pledges for the year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

Yeltsin At Moscow Soviet Session

LD222244 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] To considerably accelerate the pace of economic and social development on the basis of technical progress is the essence and the characteristic mark of the new 5-year plan for Moscow, a draft of which was discussed today at a session of the Moscow City soviet of workers' deputies.

Together with a wide complex of measures to intensify production in all sectors of the city's economy, higher figures have been alloted for all types of services for the population and a further increase in the well-being of Muscovites. Thus, for social needs, considerably more funds have been assigned than in the 11th 5-Year Plan. It has been envisaged to put 16.5 million square meters of living space into use and to seriously improve city passenger transport, putting into use 45 km of new metro lines. It is envisaged to basically solve problems in the provision of children's establishments in the capital. The report was given by Comrade Saykin, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow city soviet of workers' deputies. The session affirmed the plan for Moscow's comprehensive economic and social development from 1986 to 1900. Participating in the session's work was Comrade Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow city party committee.

Biryukova At Moscow Collegium

LD211927 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 21 Jul 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Moscow -- Today an enlarged meeting was held by the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Light Industry and the Presidium of the Central Committee of the trade union of workers in the textile and light industry. The results of the sector's work in the first 6 months were examined. In the speeches of those participating in the collegium, prime attention was concentrated on the organization of efficient work in raising the quality of consumer goods and in wodening their range. Taking part in the work of the collegium were Comrade Biryukova, senior officials of the USSR Council of Ministers and of a number of ministries and departments.

Nikonov Meets Moldavian Workers

LD192133 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Advanced methods of management are becoming more characteristic of the country's agro-industrial complex.

A businesslike and principled conversation during a visit to Moldavia by Comrade Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, from 17 to 19 July, concerned the need for the acceleration of the reorganization of the agro-industrial complex and the achievement of the highest final results in light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and of the June 1986 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. A meeting was held with workers of sovkhozes and kolkhozes and with specialists of the agro-industrial complex. During a visit to a biological center of the Academy of Sciences of the Moldavian SSR and other scientific organizations, problems connected with utilizing scientific developments, and the importance of increasing the role of a thoughtful application of economic methods of management and self-financing of the enterprises of the agro-industrial complex were discussed. Particular attention was paid to the prevention of harvest losses. [Moscow Television Service in Russian on 19 July at 1700 GMT notes: "Comrade Nikonov was accompanied during his tour by Comrade Grossu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia, and Comrade Kalin, chairman of the republican council of ministers.]

Kunayev in Alma Ata

LD171955 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] After growing quite a good grain crop harvest, the workers of Kazakhstan's agro-industrial complex are continuing to increase the pace of harvesting and the sales of bread grain to the state. The pace of harvesting vegetables and other crops, stockpiling fodder, and preparing for the wintering of livestock is also being increased.

This was noted today at an Alma Ata oblast party aktiv meeting which examined the tasks of party committees in further improving the forms and methods of work, speeding up the transfer of the economy to an intensive path of development, and successfully fulfilling plans and pledges. It was noted that, in general, a reliable foundation is being created for a confident start to the new 5-year plan. What is required now is for what has been achieved to be developed in as short time as possible. However, the speakers said, the pace and depth of restructuring in the oblast does not as yet accord with the command of the times. In order to eliminate shortcomings the economic mechanism must be radically restructured. In this connection party committees should insistently shift the emphasis to working directly in the work collective and to active contacts with people. Considerable reserves are to be found in further improvement of socialist competition, the overall development of criticism and self-criticism, and a more effective unification of science and practice.

The meeting was addressed by Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee.

NONFERROUS METALLURGY MINISTER INTERVIEW

LD201324 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0815 GMT 20 Jul 86

[Interview with Petr Fadeyevich Lomako, minister of nonferrous metallurgy, by correspondent Aleksandr Beloserkovets from the "Time, Events, and People" program presented by Mark Lagun]

[Excerpts] [Lomako] Implementation of the program of organizational and technical measures in the nonferrous metallurgical industry for fulfilling the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress is in full swing. Successful fulfillment of this program will enable the industry to reach the scheduled figures of the basic guidelines, and to surpass them in certain areas.

[Belotserkovets] Petr Fadeyevich, what are the main tasks you are aiming to achieve with this program? What will it do for the national economy?

[Lomako] The program is a set of interlinked measures ensuring the intensification of production on the basis of the accelerated development of science and technology. Reconstruction of enterprises is taking place. The introduction of highly efficient technologies is being expanded. The main things envisaged in it are the development of the raw materials base at an especially rapid rate, raising of the technical level of nonferrous metallurgy, and the improvement of the thorough use of ore resources. By 1990 we must transfer 60 enterprises within the industry virtually waste-free or low-waste technology. In concentrating its efforts on the main directions, the ministry has confirmed and is carrying out 6 all-union and 36 industry scientific and technical programs.

An inter-industry scientific and technical complex, (?mekhanobr) has been created for developing new ways of crushing and fragmenting solid materials and for devising equipment for these means. An engineering and technical center for autogenic processes has also been set up. The work of this center will considerably speed up the technical refurbishment of existing copper smelting, lead, and nickel works once autogenic ways of smelting the raw material are introduced. This makes it possible to reduce the consumption of energy resources, to improve the comprehensive nature of the way in which the raw material is used, and, what is very important, to considerably improve the ecological situation around enterprises.

[Belotserkovets] The first half of the year has now ended. What are the results of the work of the industry's enterprises during this period?

[Lomako] I am glad to be able to say today that the plan for the first 6 months has been fulfilled for the production of all types of output. In the vanguard of the competition are some well-known collectives, like those of the Norilsk and the Almalyk mining and metallurgical combines, the Berezniki, Zaporozhye, and Ust-Kamenogorsk titanium and magnesium combines, the Yakut-Almaz, Yakut-Zoloto, Nikel and Glinozem Associations, the Ural-Elektro-Med metals processing works and other enterprises.

Today, under the conditions of the restructuring of the national economy which is taking place, it is not enough to fulfill all the plan indicators. At present we assess the work of every enterprise and that of the ministry as a whole according to the rate at which production is put onto the intensive path of development and according to the absolute indicators showing the extent to which expenditure on production has been lowered, the extent to which labor productivity has risen and the extent to which prime costs of output have been reduced. During the first half of the year the amount by which output increased over the corresponding period of the previous year amounted to 3.8 percent. Growth in labor productivity amounted to 3.7 percent. It must be said that the number of enterprises that are lagging behind in the industry has been considerably reduced. However, we still have enterprises that have not been coping with the state plan for a long period of time. The collective of the Tajik aluminum works has been working in that way. As a result of measures that have been taken -- raising technological discipline and improving servicing of the basic equipment -- the plant has started to work in a more stable way and has improved the quality of the aluminum. These, however, are only the first steps and the collective of the works and its party organization still have a great deal of work to do in order to become one of the front-ranking enterprises.

In response to the appeal of the CPSU Central Committee to the working people of the Soviet Union, the collective of the Norilsk mining and metallurgical combine -- the initiator of the socialist competition in the industry -- has adopted additional enhanced pledges for 1986 which considerably exceed those originally adopted. [passage omitted]

In assessing the results of the working of the industry as a whole, it has to be admitted that this restructuring is still taking place slowly at a number of enterprises. The old methods of economic management are still being observed. Some directors are still more concerned with getting through material resources than with saving them. On other occasions lively organizational work in labor collectives is getting lost under the pile of paperwork. During the first half of 1986, the proportion of output that belonged to the highest quality category rose; however, the planned level for this that has been established has not yet been reached and we are intensifying the attention we give to the quality of output.

We are continuing to work to ensure that consumers are completely satisfied in their requirements for high-precision rolled metal possessing prescribed characteristics and a surface of a particularly high level of purity, for aluminum foil for technical and packaging applications, and for other manufactured products. Much has to be done in the 12th 5-Year Plan period for the technical refurbishment of a number of enterprises and this will make it possible to considerably increase the output of those types of rolled metal that are in most short supply and to improve the quality of our output. [passage omitted]

PERSONNEL CHANGES MADE IN UKRAINIAN SSR GOVERNMENT

AU221126 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 15 Jul 86 p 2

["Report by Deputy N.G. Khomenko, secretary of the Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet: 'On Confirming Decrees of the Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet'" at the session of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet on 11 July]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] To raise the level of leadership in the affairs of physical education and increasing its role in strengthening the health of the Soviet people, the Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet issued a decree on 25 April 1986 by which the Committee for Physical Culture and Sports of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers has been transformed into the Ukrainian SSR State Committee for Physical Culture and Sports.

Recently the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Government have determined measures to intensify the struggle against unearned incomes and the responsibility for damages caused to the state. Accordingly the Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet has issued a decree introducing amendments to several republican legislative acts which are aimed at intensifying the criminal and administrative responsibility of persons who acquire unearned incomes, are engaged in plundering property, in speculations, in bribe taking, and other unlawful activities, and with their acts cause considerable political, economic, and moral damage to the state and society.

In particular, responsibility has been determined for violations of the rules governing the private use of heating energy and electric power or gas, for evasions from submitting income declarations, and for arbitrary use of transport means, machines, or mechanisms belonging to enterprises, organizations, or institutions for one's own selfish purposes. Responsibility has been intensified for such transgressions of the law as engaging in prohibited forms of private work activity, buying up bread or other food products to feed livestock, and for other transgressions of the law. [passage omitted]

In the period between the sessions decrees were issued on personnel changes in the composition of the Council of Ministers, the Committee of People's Control, and the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Court which are also subject to confirmation by the Supreme Soviet.

Comrade Nikolay Fedorovich Kulinich was released from his duties as deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers in connection with his appointment as deputy chairman of the USSR Agro-Industrial Committee. Comrade Georgiy Vasilyevic Dzis, until then deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR State Planning Committee, was appointed deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers to replace N.F. Kulinich.

By decree of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Yuriy Aleksandrovich Bondar was appointed minister of local industry of the Ukrainian SSR and Comrade Yuriy Fedorovich Gayevskiy was released from that post in connection with his retirement for health reasons.

Comrade Mikhail Makarovich Baka was appointed chairman of the Ukrainian SSR State Committee for Physical Culture and Sports.

Comrade Albert Vasilyevic Merzlenko was appointed chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Committee of People's Control and Comrade Vasiliy Stepanovich Kutsevol was released from that post in connection with his retirement. Comrade Mikhail Antonovich Zapolskiy, secretary of the Ukrainian SSR Trade Union Council, was confirmed as member of the Committee of People's Control.

The Supreme Soviet Presidium elected Comrade Dmitriy Mikhaylovich Sokurenko as member of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Court and released Comrade Nikita Frolovich Antanov from that post in connection with his retirement. [passage omitted]

UKRAINIAN SSR LAW ON 5-YEAR STATE PLAN ADOPTED

AU221944 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 13 Jul 86 pp 1 and 4

["The Law of the Ukrainian SSR on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Ukrainian SSR for the 1986-90 Period," adopted by the session of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet on 12 July 1986]

[Text] The Law of the Ukrainian SSR on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Ukrainian SSR for the 1986-90 Period.

The Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

Article 1. To confirm the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Ukrainian SSR for the 1986-90 Period, submitted by the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, spread through the years of the 5-year plan period and through the ministries, state committees, and departments of the Ukrainian SSR and through oblispolkoms and the Kiev and Sevastopol gorispolkoms, and drafted in accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000, and the decisions of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Ukraine.

Article 2. To determine the following basic indexes of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Ukrainian SSR for the 1986-90 Period:

	(in percents in relation to 1985)				
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
National income (in comparable 1983 prices):	103.6	107.4	111.2	115.4	119.8
Industrial production -- total for the Ukrainian SSR:	103.4	107.1	111.4	116	121
including: output means of production:	103.5	107.1	111.4	116	121
output of consumer goods:	103.4	107.2	111.6	116.2	121.3
Centralized state capital investments in the economy subordinated to the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers:	112.6	113.7	114.6	111	111.8
Labor productivity -- total for the Ukrainian SSR:					
in industry:	103.2	106.7	110.9	115.2	120
in construction:	103.5	106.7	110	113.4	117
Maximum expenditure level per R1 value of commodity output by the industry of republic subordination:	99.6	98.7	97.6	96.5	95.2
Real per capita incomes:	102.8	105.4	108.1	111	114
Retail trade turnover of state and cooperative trade networks (excluding the sales volumes of alcoholic beverages):	105.5	111.7	118.1	124.2	130

In the 1986-90 period to increase the average annual production of agricultural products by 14 percent as compared with the preceding 5-year plan period; in the 5-year plan period to increase the average annual labor productivity in the social sector of agriculture by 24 percent.

Article 3. With a view to fulfilling the program of social development and raising the welfare of the people, adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress, to ensure in the 12th 5-Year Plan period:

-- an increase of 13.2 percent in the average monthly work wage of workers and employees and an increase of 20.2 percent in the work remuneration of kolkhoz members in the social economy, on the basis of the growth of production and labor productivity;

-- an increase of social consumption funds by 19 percent and intensification of the role of these funds in solving production and social-demographic problems;

-- an increase by 1.5 times in the volume of paid services for the population;

-- and the commissioning of a total of 85.8 million square meters of housing, higher quality of housing construction, and improved housing conditions for the Soviet people.

In accordance with the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000, confirmed by the 27th CPSU Congress, in the 12th 5-Year Plan to implement measures for raising the people's standard of living, including the measures:

-- for more strongly tying the work remuneration of workers of scientific research institutions and designing, technological, and planning organizations to the effect derived from the development and introduction of new technical equipment and progressive technologies;

--for intensifying material incentives for workers and employees working in the second and third work shifts, first and foremost, in the machine building industries, and for broadening the privileges and advantages of these workers with the resources of enterprises and organizations;

--for raising the effectiveness of the system of work remuneration; more closely tying the remuneration rates for workers to their work contribution; resolutely eliminating the elements of levelling; intensifying the material and moral responsibility for shortcomings and dereliction in work; improving the correlation of work remuneration rates between branches of the national economy as well as between various categories of the working people by taking into account the levels of complication of work and the conditions under which work is performed; raising the prestige of engineering work; raising the role and authority of foremen, technologists, and designers, and intensifying the material and moral incentives for their work and their creative attitude toward work;

--and ensuring a consistent development and strengthening of the material-technical basis of the institutions of the people's education, culture, and health care and an improvement of social and cultural services for the people.

Article 4. To confirm the following most important indexes of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Ukrainian SSR for the 1986-90 period for oblispolkoms and the Kiev and Sevastopol gorispolkoms:

Average annual volume of production of agricultural products for the 1986-90 period in percents in relation to the average annual volume in the 1981-85 period:

Vinnitsa:	114
Volyn:	111
Voroshilovgrad:	116
Dnepropetrovsk:	117
Donetsk:	115
Zhitomir	113
Transcarpathian:	108
Zaporozhye:	119
Ivano-Frankovsk:	111
Kiev:	113
Kirovgrad:	117
Crimean:	110
Lvov:	110
Nikolayev:	119
Odessa:	119
Poltava:	116
Rovno:	111
Sumy:	114
Ternopol:	115
Kharkov:	115
Kherson:	118
Khmelnitskiy:	117
Cherkassy:	112
Chernovtsy:	113
Chernigov:	112
Kiev Gorispolkom:	---
Sevastopol Gorispolkom:	---

Retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade (excluding the sales volume of alcoholic beverages) in 1990 in percents in relation to 1985 (in comparable prices):

Vinnitsa:	131.1
Volyn:	133.2
Voroshilovgrad:	129.3

Dnepropetrovsk:	130.2
Donetsk:	130
Zhitomir:	129.9
Transcarpathian:	134.6
Zaporozhye:	129.7
Ivano-Frankovsk:	134
Kiev:	125.3
Kirovgrad:	132.1
Crimean:	131.3
Lvov:	131.1
Nikolayev:	132.3
Odessa:	128.8
Poltava:	131.8
Rovno:	133.7
Sumy:	132
Ternopol:	134.1
Kharkov:	129.3
Kherson:	132.3
Khmelnitskiy:	133
Cherkassy:	129.7
Chernovtsy:	131.2
Chernigov:	129.4
Kiev Gorispolkom:	122.6
Sevastopol Gorispolkom:	126.9

To instruct oblispolkoms and the Kiev and Sevastopol gorispolkoms of soviets of peoples deputies to adopt decisions on the 5-year plans for the economic and social development of oblasts (cities) for the 1986-90 period.

Article 5. That the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, the Ukrainian SSR ministries, state committees, and departments, and oblispolkoms and the Kiev and Sevastopol gorispolkoms,

a) being guided by the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000, confirmed by the 27th CPSU Congress, and by the decisions of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, shall ensure that every association, enterprise, and organization will draft its own 5-year plan spread over the years of the 5-year plan period;

b) implement measures for fulfilling the tasks set for the development of the economy, for increasing production efficiency, and for accomplishing social tasks.

In the course of implementation of the 5-year plan they are to ensure an acceleration of socioeconomic development on the basis of wide introduction of achievements of scientific-technological progress, of intensive utilization of production potentials, of intensification of economizing policy, of efficient use of fuel, energy, raw materials, and other materials, of pulling secondary resources into economic turnover, of perfecting the production and management organization, and of increasing labor productivity;

c) establish a strict control over the progress of fulfillment of the tasks of the 5-year plans by subdepartmental associations, enterprises, and organizations; as early as from the first year of the 5-year plan period, ensure an efficient and intense rhythm of work, the strengthening of the state, plan, and work discipline at all links of the national economy, and a broad development of all forms of socialist competition.

Article 6. That the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, the Ukrainian SSR ministries and departments, and oblispolkoms and the Kiev and Sevastopol gorispolkoms shall implement practical measures aimed at accomplishing the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Ukraine to fundamentally restructure the system of economic management, to intensify the effect of the mechanism of economic operations on the acceleration of scientific-technological progress, to raise the efficiency and quality of work of every link in social production, and to develop the initiative and social enterprise of labor collectives; that they shall ensure a broadening of the economic autonomy of associations and enterprises on the basis of a decisive changeover to the economic methods of management, of deepening of economic accountability, and of broader application of the principle of self-financing; and that they shall consistently perfect the organizational structures of management, striving to simplify and reduce the costs of the economic management apparatus and to simultaneously increase the effectiveness of its activity.

Article 7. To instruct the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers to consider the observations and recommendations outlined in the conclusions of the planning and budget and other permanent commissions of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet on the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Ukrainian SSR for the 1986-90 Period as well as the proposals and observations made by the deputies at sessions of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet, according to the procedure and within the time limits set by the Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet, and adopt corresponding decisions on them.

Signed: V. Shevchenko, chairman of the Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet;

N. Khomenko, secretary of the Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet.

Kiev city, 12 July 1986.

UZBEK SUPREME COURT SENTENCES EMBEZZLERS

LD221151 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Legal news: The Supreme Court of the USSR has reviewed the case of the former first secretary of the Shakhrisyabz raykom, (Khalikov), the former iirector of the Shakhrisyabz cotton-ginning mill, (Dzhurayev), and certain other workers at this enterprise. Abusing their position, they systematically embezzled funds by adjusting figures for raw cotton. The money obtained was not only misappropriated but passed on to workers at procurement points, who wrote out false invoices for cotton supposedly handed over to the state. The Supreme Court of Uzbekistan has sentenced (Khalikov) and (Dzhurayev) to the highest degree of punishment.

CSA REPORT ON 6-MONTH PLAN FULFILLMENT

PM211901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 86 First Edition pp 1 - 2

[USSR Central Statistical Administration report: "To Accelerate the Economy's Development. On the Results of the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in the First 6 Months of 1986" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] During the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress' decisions in the first 6 months of 1986, positive changes took place in the national economy: The fufillment of plan targets improved, the development rate of social production increased, and a further upsurge in the people's well-being was implemented.

The country's economic and social development during this period is characterized by the following figures:

	First 6 Months of 1986 as Percentage of First 6 Months of 1985
National income used for consumption and accumulation	103.7
Industrial output	105.6
Commissioning of fixed capital from state capital investments	106
State capital investments	110
Freight shipments (consignments) by all types of transportation	106.1
Freight turnover on all types of transportation	106.9
Passenger turnover on all types of transportation	104.0
Labor productivity:	
industry	105.2
construction	104.9
railroad transportation	108.9
Number of workers and employees	100.7
Average money wage of workers and employees	103.2
Remuneration of kolkhoz members in public-sector farming	104
Payments and benefits to the population from social consumption funds	104.1
Retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade	106.8
excluding sales of alcoholic drinks	107.8
Volume of sales of consumer services to the population	107.1
Total area of housing commissioned	106
Foreign trade turnover	96

NATIONAL INCOME used for consumption and accumulation increased by almost R10 billion compared with the first 6 months of 1985.

During this period INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT increased by R22 billion.

The commissioning of FIXED CAPITAL from state capital investments increased by R2.8 billion.

Production efficiency increased and the management of sectors of the economy improved.

Savings of many types of material resources increased. The utilization of secondary raw materials increased.

The average NUMBER OF WORKERS AND EMPLOYEES during the 6 months was 117.2 million.

Job certification was carried out. The dissemination of progressive ways of organizing and providing incentives for labor aimed at improving the end results of economic management continued.

At the same time in May-June a number of ministries allowed a decline in the production growth rate, particularly the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the Ministry of Transport Construction, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, and the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises. At many enterprises smooth work is not being ensured and there is still no proper breakthrough in improving output quality.

FOREIGN TRADE TURNOVER totaled R67 billion, of which exports accounted for R34 billion. Foreign economic links with the socialist community countries are strengthening and there is a further expansion of production specialization and sharing and a deepening of socialist economic integration. Direct production ties with enterprises in the fraternal countries are developing.

I. Scientific and Technical Progress

Research and development work connected with accelerating the development of machine building, implementing comprehensive national economic programs, mechanizing and automating production, and creating and employing resource-saving processes was carried out. Intersectorial scientific and technical complexes for the development of new generations of equipment, technology, and materials were formed. The implementation of the Comprehensive Program for the CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress was begun in priority fields.

The scale of the retooling and reconstruction of existing enterprises increased. About R15 billion of state capital investments were used for this purpose, which is 22 percent more than in the first 6 months of last year; R1.7 billion was assimilated in the machine building complex and R1.9 billion in the coal industry and ferrous metallurgy, increases of 26 and 21 percent respectively. The USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy and the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building allowed a decline in the volume of work to retool and reconstruct existing enterprises.

Measures to raise the technical standard of production were implemented.

In INDUSTRY about 4,000 mechanized flow and automatic lines were installed. Over 2,000 sections, shops, and production units were switched to comprehensive mechanization and automation, and 22 automated industrial process control systems were created.

The production of 1,500 new types of industrial output was assimilated and begun.

Enterprises in the MACHINE-BUILDING COMPLEX increased the production of progressive types of equipment: metalworking equipment with digital program control, processing centers, rotary and rotary conveyor lines, industrial robots, flexible production modules, lightweight electric bridge cranes with a lifting capacity of between 5 and 12.5 metric tons, and 16-metric-ton hydraulic cranes on truck chassis. The production of economical, new construction equipment and robotized materials-handling equipment was started.

However, the state plan targets for the production of progressive highly efficient output are not being completely fulfilled. Production of new-series DC machines; new types of batteries, single-bucket hydraulic excavators with bucket capacities of 1.6 and 0.65 cubic meters; and certain types of equipment for the food, meat, and dairy industry was below the planned level.

The production of efficient STRUCTURAL MATERIALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS increased: hot-sized section steel, heat-treated hardened rolled metal products, rolled metal products from low-alloy steel and other economical types of metal products, thermoplastics, synthetic fibers and yarns, and radial tires.

The utilization of resource-saving industrial processes expanded. The following progressive techniques were introduced for the first time in Soviet practice: the cross-shear [poperechno-sdvigovaya] rolling of special steels, which provides a substantial improvement in output quality, and the production of screw fittings, whose utilization in construction saves manpower and material resources.

About 1.2 million metric tons of metal were saved in the national economy thanks to the growth in the volume of production of economical types of metal products. The reduction in the pulp consumption of certain types of paper made it possible to save over 0.5 million cubic meters of raw timber.

At the same time the targets for the production of certain highly efficient types of industrial output, in particular serviceable castings from continuous casting machines, high-strength drilling pipes, and a number of other metal products, were not fulfilled. The plan for the production of gas-distributing membranes for fruit and vegetable storage in a controlled gaseous environment and for oxygenating air used in public health and the fish industry was not fulfilled.

Enterprises of the FUEL AND ENERGY COMPLEX implemented measures to fulfill the targets of the USSR Energy Program. The application of new methods of increasing oil recovery and the introduction of highly productive equipment ensuring an increase in drilling speed and a reduction in the time to construct wells continued. The production of gas condensate and a wide fraction of light hydrocarbons in modular gas treatment units with a productivity of 5 million cubic meters per day was begun. Open-cut coal extraction developed at preferential rates and the scale of the utilization of new highly productive types of mining transportation equipment with a large unit capacity increased.

The material and technical base of the AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX sectors developed. Progressive systems and methods of crop farming and livestock raising were further disseminated. Grain crops are being cultivated by means of intensive techniques on an area of 29 million hectares, which is 12 million hectares more than last year. Equipment ensuring the comprehensive processing of agricultural raw materials has been introduced in the food industry.

In RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION work to create and introduce new technical facilities and technologies was implemented with a view to increasing the speed of train traffic and the handling capacity of stations. Devices for the remote control of locomotives in heavily loaded trains have been developed and are being tested. Constant operation of a microprocessor system for automating the work of gravity switchyards has begun. An automated train traffic control system has been tested.

Freight shipments in containers and packages increased 11 percent in railroad transportation and 9 percent in maritime transportation.

In CONSTRUCTION advanced techniques and efficient methods of work organization were introduced and measures were taken to further industrialize the sector. The volume of the installation of industrial equipment in large modules and the utilization of progressive materials and structures increased. The creation of structures and installations from reinforced concrete blocks increased by 6 percent.

At the same time many ministries failed to fulfill the plan for the development of science and technology. The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, and the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances allowed a substantial lag to occur. The rate of renewal of machine building output is insufficient. There are reserves in improving the utilization of production potential.

The technical standard of newly assimilated machines and equipment often does not compare with the world's best achievements. The plan targets for the production of output in the top quality category were not fulifilled in the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry; the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry; the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems; the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Muncipal Machine Building; the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances; and the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry. In a number of instances organs of the State Committee for the Standards prohibited the delivery of poor-quality output; more than 400 products were stripped of the state Seal of Quality. Output quality failed to improve in light industry, especially at enterprises producing sewn goods and footwear.

II. Industry

The INCREASE IN THE TOTAL VOLUME OF INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT compared with the corresponding period last year was 5.6 percent as against an annual plan of 4.3 percent.

The 6-month OUTPUT SALES plan was 102 percent fulfilled. The plan was fulfilled by all union republics and industrial ministries except the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry. The targets for the production of the majority of most important types of articles were exceeded.

Figures for individual sectors are cited below:

	Production Volume in First 6 Months of 1986 as Percentage of First 6 Months of 1985
Heavy industry	106
including:	
machine building complex	108
production of structural materials and chemical products	106
of which:	
ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy	105
chemical and petrochemical industry	107
timber, wood processing, and pulp and paper industry	107
construction materials industry	107
fuel and energy complex	103
of which:	
power industry	103
fuel industry	104

Light industry	103
Agro-industrial complex food industry	105
of which:	
food industry	103
meat and dairy industry	107
fish industry	105

Machine building developed at preferential rates. The situation in the coal industry, ferrous metallurgy, and the timber, wood processing, and pulp and paper industry improved. The production of cultural, everyday, and household goods increased.

LABOR PRODUCTIVITY in industry increased by 5.2 percent and 93 percent of the increase in production was obtained by this means.

In industry as a whole and most ministries the increase in labor productivity outstripped the increase in average wages.

The plan targets for the PRIME COST of industrial output and PROFITS were fulfilled. Expenditure declined by 1 percent.

The fulfillment of the industrial output sales plan, the rate of production growth, and the rate of labor productivity growth for the MINISTRIES are as follows:

All-Union and Union Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of 6-Month Output Sales Plan	1st 6 Months of 1986 as Percentage of 1st 6 Months of 1985	
		Production Volume	Labor Productivity
Power and Electrification	101	103	102
Petroleum Industry	99.7	102	98
Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry	101	103	103
Gas Industry	103	109	107
Coal Industry	104	105	105
Ferrous Metallurgy	103	106	106
Nonferrous Metallurgy	101	104	103
Chemical Industry	101	108	109
Production of Mineral Fertilizers	102	111	110
Power Machine Building	102	107	107
Heavy and Transport Machine Building	102	107	107
Electrical Equipment Industry	101	107	107
Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	103	107	107
Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry	102	108	108
Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems	103	110	109
Automotive Industry	103	106	106
Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building	103	108	108
Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production	104	107	108
Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building	103	107	106
Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances	101	107	108

Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry	102	108	108
Construction Materials Industry	101	106	106
Light Industry	100.6	103	105
State Agro-industrial Committee	103	105	105
Fish Industry	104	105	105
Grain Products	103	103	102
Medical and Microbiological Industry	101	111	110

The management structure of industry is improving: one-third of associations and enterprises are working under the new economic management conditions and produce over half of the total volume of output. The level of fulfillment of contractual commitments has risen in most ministries by comparison with the same period last year.

There was further development of industry in all UNION REPUBLICS. The plan fulfillment indicators for output sales and growth rate (including industry under union jurisdiction) are as follows:

	Percentage Fulfillment of 6-Month Output Sales Plan	1st 6 Months of 1986 as Percentage of 1st 6 Months of 1985 Production Volume	Labor Productivity
RSFSR	102	105.5	105.3
Ukrainian SSR	102	105.5	105.5
Belorussian SSR	103	107.4	106.9
Uzbek SSR	103	107.6	105.6
Kazakh SSR	102	107.0	105.5
Georgian SSR	102	102.8	102.0
Azerbaijan SSR	101	104.5	103.7
Lithuanian SSR	102	104.9	104.6
Moldavian SSR	104	106.4	105.0
Latvian SSR	102	104.8	104.9
Kirghiz SSR	103	104.1	102.6
Tajik SSR	103	101.8	100.1
Armenian SSR	102	105.0	103.0
Turkmen SSR	102	108.1	105.9
Estonian SR	102	103.1	103.7

Production of the MOST IMPORTANT TYPES OF OUTPUT for the country as a whole as as follows:

	Produced in 1st 6 Months of 1986	1st 6 Months of 1986 as Percentage of 1st 6 Months of 1985
MACHINE BUILDING COMPLEX		
Turbines, million kilowatts	9.1	105
Turbine generators, million kilowatts	7.5	104
AC electric motors, million kilowatts	27.6	101
Metal-cutting machine tools, million rubles	1,432	111
of which, with digital program control	612	128
Forging and pressing machines, million rubles	352	104
Industrial robots, thousands	7.2	125
Instruments, automation equipment, and spare parts, billion rubles	2.4	104
Computer equipment and spare parts, billion rubles	2.3	116

Petroleum apparatus, million rubles	128	110
Chemical equipment and spare parts, million rubles	499	106
Industrial equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry, million rubles	929	105
Tractors, million horsepower	27.4	105
Agricultural machines, billion rubles	2.0	109
Machines and equipment for livestock raising and feed production, billion rubles	1.4	105
Grain harvesting combines, thousands	59.1	104
Cotton harvesting machines, thousands	4.5	97
Excavators, thousands	21.6	99

	Produced in 1st 6 Months of 1986	1st 6 Months of 1986 as Percentage of 1st 6 Months of 1985
PRODUCTION OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND CHEMICAL PRODUCTS		
Steel, million metric tons	80.4	106
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished), million metric tons	55.8	105
Steel pipes, million metric tons	9.7	103
Iron ore, million metric tons	123	102
Mineral fertilizers (in 100-percent nutrient equivalent), million metric tons	17.5	108
Chemical plant protection agents (in 100-percent active ingredients), thousand metric tons	172	96
Sulfuric acid, million metric tons	13.7	108
Caustic soda, million metric tons	1.6	108
Chemical fibers and yarns, thousand metric tons	738	107
Synthetic resins and plastics, million metric tons	1.7	109
Tires for cars and trucks, buses, agricultural machines, motor cycles and motor scooters, millions	33.3	102
Commercial lumber (excluding kolkhoz timber procurements), million trimmed cubic meters	171	110
Paper, million metric tons of which, newsprint, billion square meters	17.2	106
Cement, million metric tons	67.0	105
Precast ferroconcrete, million cubic meters	71	107

	Produced in 1st 6 Months of 1986	1st 6 Months of 1986 as Percentage of 1st 6 Months of 1985
FUEL AND ENERGY COMPLEX		
Electricity, billion kilowatt-hours	805	104
Oil (including gas condensate), million metric tons	302	102
Gas, billion cubic meters	339	107
Coal, million metric tons	378	104

CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION

Textiles, all types, billion square meters	6.2	102
Sewn articles, billion rubles	13.1	102
Knitted underwear and outerwear, million items	893	103
Footwear, million pairs	410	102
Cultural and consumer goods and domestic appliances, billion rubles	29.4	107
Clocks and watches, millions	34.8	105
Chinaware and earthenware, million rubles	475	102
High-grade (glass and crystal) tableware, million rubles	579	95
Radio receivers, millions	4.4	105
Television sets, millions	4.7	102
of which, color sets	2.1	106
Refrigerators and freezers, millions	3.0	104
of which, refrigerators with a capacity of 200 liters or more	1.8	117
Washing machines, millions	2.7	108
Automobiles, thousands	659	100.1
Motorcycles and motor scooters, thousands	578	99.2
Furniture, billion rubles	4.1	106

The plan was fulfilled as regards the production of metal-cutting machine tools, forging and pressing machines, industrial robots, instruments, automation means, and computers, petroleum apparatus, agricultural machines, excavators, steel smelting, rolled finished ferrous metal production, iron ore, chemical plant protection agents, synthetic resins and plastics, tires, commercial timber, paper, precast ferroconcrete, and gas and coal extraction.

Targets were exceeded for many consumer goods. Above-plan output was as follows: 26 million square meters of textiles, 10 million items of knitted underwear and outerwear, 3.6 million pairs of footwear, 17,000 radio receivers, 28,000 refrigerators and freezers, furniture worth R92 million, and much other output.

There were shortcomings in industry's work. In terms of deliveries, the output sales plan for industry as a whole was fulfilled 98.9 percent, there was a shortfall in deliveries worth $3.8 billion in terms of contract and order items lists, and contractual discipline was breached by one in four industrial enterprises. A considerable lag was allowed to occur in the performance of contractual obligations for output deliveries by associations and enterprises under the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the Ministry of the Production fo Mineral Fertilizers, the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry. The volume of short deliveries of output increased in comparison with the same period of last year in the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, and the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry.

The plan was not fulfilled in terms of the production of AC electric motors, chemical equipment and spare parts, mineral fertilizers, petroleum extraction, and the output of color television sets, motorcycles, and motor scooters.

Many associations and enterprises continued to produce poor-quality consumer goods which are not in demand among the population, in particular those under the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of the Radio Industry, the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, the Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry, and others.

The new efficient forms of labor organization are being introduced in industry only slowly. Enterprises and associations under the jurisdiction of many ministries and departments incurred delays in assimilating recommissioned and reconstructed capacities, and failed to meet their targets in terms of savings of material resources, reduction of prime consts, and accumulations.

III. Agro-industrial Complex

Positive developments occurred in the work fo teh agro-industrial complex. The activity of management organs and the economic mutual relations between enterprises and organizations are improving.

Agricultural enterprises under the USSR State Agro-industrial Committee carried out their spring field work in an organized fashion and fulfilled the spring sowing plan. THE AREA SOWN to agricultural crops for the 1986 harvest amounted to 209.8 million hectares, including an area of 118.± million hectares sown to grains and pulses. A larger area was sown to pulses, cotton, soybean, and feed crops. More irrigated and drained fields were sown.

The grain crop HARVEST is under way in many regions. Feed procurement is gathering pace, and feed yields are higher than last year. Meanwhile, farms in the Azerbaijan, Moldavian, Tajik, and Armenian SSR's have procured less than last year.

The wintering of livestock was successfully concluded. Agricultural enterprises increased meat and egg production by 7 percent and milk production by 6 percent in the first 6 months of this year compared with the corresponding period last year. This growth was achieved mainly through increased animal productivity. The average milk yield per cow and the average daily weight gain by cattle and pigs for fattening increased by 7 percent.

Better use was made of the breeding herd. Births increased by 5 percent for calves, by 10 percent for piglets, and by 8 percent for lambs and kids. Murrain among livestock was considerably reduced.

THE HEADCOUNT OF LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interfarm enterprises amounted to (million heads):

	As at 1 July	
	1985	1986
Cattle	98.3	99.2
of which, cows	29.8	29.4
Pigs	57.9	60.2
Sheep and goats	139.1	142.8
Poultry	790.4	788.1

STATE PURCHASES OF STOCKRAISING PRODUCE on all categories of farms are as follows:

	First 6 Months		
	of 1985	of 1986	of 1986 as percentage of 1985
Livestock and poultry (live weight), million metric tons	9.0	9.6	107.3
Milk, million metric tons	33.3	35.2	105,7
Eggs, billions	26.7	28,1	105.3

The 6-month plan for the purchases of livestock and poultry, milk, and eggs was fulfilled both in the country as a whole and in all union republics, except for farms in the Uzbek and Estonian SSR's which failed to fulfill the milk purchases plan.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes continued to improve labor organization on the basis of the use of team contracts, and financial autonomy was being introduced.

Workers in the FOOD SECTORS of the agro-industrial complex basically ensured the planned volumes for the output of food produce.

The output of the most important types of food industry products for the country as a whole was as follows:

	Produced in 1st 6 Months of 1986	1st 6 Months of 1986 as Percentage of 1st 6 Months of 1985
Meat (industrial output), million metric tons	5.6	108
Sausage products, million metric tons	1.7	104
Edible fish products, including canned fish, million metric tons	2.8	103
Animal fats, thousand metric tons	766	106
Wholemilk products in milk equivalent, million metric tons	15.6	105
Margarine products, thousand metric tons	774	104
Vegetable fats, million metric tons	1.5	115
Confectionery products, million metric tons	2.3	105
Canned food, billion standard cans	5.9	106
of which, fruit and vegetables	3.4	112
Mineral water, million dekaliters	73.3	115
Nonalcoholic beverages, million dekaliters	265	141

There has been further reduction of the output of liquor, vodka, and wine products, whose output fell by 35 percent in comparison with the first 6 months of last year.

The Estonian SSR failed to cope with its meat and animal fats production plan, and the Azerbaijan SSR failed to cope with its vegetable fats production plan.

The material and technical base of the agro-industrial complex is being strengthened. The plan for deliveries of basic types of equipment, mineral fertilizers, and chemical feed supplements to agriculture was fulfilled.

The following quantities were delivered: 195,000 tractors, 59,000 grain harvesting combines, 4,000 potato picking combines, 21,000 silage and feed harvesting combines, 36,000 windrow harvesters, 3,000 beet harvesting and 5,000 cotton picking machines, 45,000 haymowing tractor attachments, 19,000 pick-up balers, 3,000 self-propelled mower-crushers, 5,000 grain cleaning machines, and 1,000 trailer-mounted feed mixer-distributors. Deliveries of technological equipment to food sector enterprises increased.

Agriculture received 13.2 million metric tons of fertilizers (in terms of 100-percent nutrient content), which was 0.8 million metric tons more than in the corresponding period last year, and 512,000 metric tons of chemical feed supplements, which was 71,000 metric tons more.

CAPITAL INVESTMENTS in the development of sectors ensuring the fulfillment of the USSR Food Program amounted to R24.7 billion.

Stockraising premises, mechanized stock units, complexes to keep 0.8 million head of livestock and 1.1 million head of poultry, poultry units with a capacity of 12.5 million birds per year, and silage and haylage installations with a capacity of 4.2 million cubic meters were constructed.

Some 440,000 hectares of irrigated and drained land were commissioned. Capital investment amounting to more than R4 billion was channeled into land reclamation construction.

Capacities for the production of meat, cheese, wholemilk produce, granulated sugar, confectionery, canned fruit and vegetables, machines and equipment for stockraising and feed production, mineral fertilizers and feed supplements, elevators, milling and combined feed enterprises, and storage facilities for potatoes, vegetables, and fruit were commissioned.

A number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes failed to fulfill the 6-month plan for sales of individual stockraising products to the state, and proper measures are not being taken for the prompt harvesting of grasses, the improvement of the quality of feeds being procured, and the maintenance and preparation of equipment for agricultural work, particularly in Siberian and Kazakh SSR regions. Many farms are lagging as regards the commissioning of storage facilities for feeds, potatoes, vegetables, and fruit. The material resources allocated to agriculture were not always efficiently utilized, and losses of mineral fertilizers were allowed to occur during storage, transportation, and application in the fields, together with losses of agricultural produce during harvesting. Individual production associations and enterprises produced poor-quality output.

IV. Transport and Communications

The work of transportation improved during the first 6 months.

The carriage of freight and passenger turnover for individual types of transportation is as follows:

	Performed in 1st 6 Months of 1986	Percentage of Plan Fulfillment in 1st 6 months of 1986	1st 6 Months of 1986 as a Percentage of 1st 6 months of 1985
FREIGHT CARRIED, million metric tons			
Railroad transportation	2,026.1	103	106
Maritime transportation	121.9	108	108
General-purpose river transportation	257.5	106	109
General-purpose automotive transportation	3,255.4	103	107
Oil and oil product pipelines	320.8	99.8	102
PASSENGER TURNOVER, billion passenger-km			
Railroad transportation	176.8	104	105
General-purpose automotive transporation	225.1	102	104
Air transportation	84.9	102	104

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION fulfilled the 6-month plan for total volume of freight operations and for all basic freight. The indicators for rolling stock utilization improved in comparison with the first 6 months of 1985: Railroad car turnaround was speeded up by 8 percent, average daily productivity increased by 10 percent for freightcars and 5 percent for locomotives, the idle time of cars at maintenance depots and in freight carrying operations was reduced, and the average weight of freight trains increased by [illegible] improvement in the adherence to train timetables

The plan for labor productivity by workers engaged in freight carrying operations was overfulfilled; the entire growth in freight carrying operations resulted from increased labor productivity.

The Belorussian Railroad, operating under the conditions of an economic experiment to boost work efficiency and considerably accelerate labor productivity growth rates, fulfilled its 6-month plan for freight shipments 104 percent; labor productivity increased by 20 percent, and the average montly wages increased by 15 percent with a 9-percent fall in the numerical strength of the workforce. At present the experiment has been extended to a further 10 railroads.

There are, however, shortcomings in railroad transportation's work. The plan for the average daily productivity per locomotive was not fulfilled. Rolling stock utilization deteriorated on some railraods: Locomotive productivity fell on the Gorkiy and Transbaykal Railroads, cars' turnaround time increased on the Far Eastern and Gorkiy Railroads, and the average section speed of freight trains fell on the Far Eastern and northern Railraods. There is a lack of proper security for freight being carried and for freightcars during loading, unloading, and shunting operations. Cars are allowed to spend idle time on enterprises' spur lines considerably in excess of norms.

MARITIME TRANSPORTATION overfulfilled the plans for freight carrying operations abroad, and their volume increased by 7 percent. The plan for loading and unloading operations at sea ports was exceeded by 9 percent, with 35 percent of freight being handled by the direct method (ship-car or car-ship).

RIVER TRANSPORTATION met its targets for passenger carrying operations and passenger turnover. The plan for the carrying of individual freight categories was not fulfilled.

The volume of passenger carrying operations by AUTOMOTIVE TRANSPORTATION increased by 4 percent. At the same time, there was a decline in motor vehicle productivity and in paid runs by taxis.

The plan for freight carrying operations was fulfilled 104 percent by automotive transportation enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Belorussian, Kazakh, and Georgian SSR Ministeries of Motor Transport, the Latvian SSR Ministry of Motor Transport and Highways, and the Moscow Gorispolkom Main Administration of Motor Transport, which were transferred to new conditions of economic management as of 1 January 1986.

OIL AND OIL PRODUCT PIPELINE TRANSPORTATION failed to fulfill its targets for oil pumping.

The GAS PIPELINES of the Ministry of the Gas Industry fulfilled the plan for passenger carrying operations, for total volume of freight carrying operations, and for aviation support services to national economic sectors. More than 50 million persons were carried in the 6 months.

In the transportation sphere, shortcomings are being slowly eliminated in passenger services, and train, aircraft, and bus timetables are not being observed.

The COMMUNICATIONS ENTERPRISES overfulfilled the income plan. Revenues increased by 6 percent in comparison with the first 6 months of last year. At the same time, there are delays in deliveries of postal correspondence and periodicals, as well as long waiting time and nonexecution of orders for intercity telephone calls.

V. Capital Construction

FIXED CAPITAL worth R45 billion funded by state capital investments was commissioned.

The plan for the commissioning of capacities in the catalytic reforming of sulfur and the production of cast iron, synthetic ammonia, calcinated and caustic soda, spinning spindle installations, weaving looms, and others was fulfilled in the first 6 months.

The first Perm GRES turbine, the second Novoangrenskaya GRES turbine, and new turbines at a number of other power stations were commissioned. New major coal extraction capacities were commissioned at the "Vostochnyy" opencast pit in the Ekibastuz coalfield and the "Taldinskiy" pit in the Kuznetsk coalfield, together with capacities for the production of cast iron at the Cherepovets metallurgical combine, of carbamide resins at the Tomsk chemical plant, and of motor vehicle tires at the "Nizhnekamskshina" Production Association in the Tatar ASSR. Capacities in machine building, the construction materials industry, and consumer goods production were increased. A number of sections totaling 1,900 km were commissioned on the Yamburg-Yelets (first stretch) long-distance gas pipeline.

A total of about R73 billion of STATE CAPITAL INVESTMENT was assimilated, being R6.4 billion more than in the corresponding period last year.

The investment policy mapped out by the 27th CPSU Congress, which will ensure the retooling of the country's production apparatus, is being implemented. Capital investment in the development of machine building increased by 18 percent in comparison with the corresponding period last year to reach R3.5 billion.

The volume of contract work performed by construction and installation organizations increased by 7 percent and labor productivity by 4.9 percent. The number of organizations failing to fulfill their work volume plans or to meet their labor productivity growth targets was reduced.

The figures for plan fulfillment, growth rate of the volume of contract work, and labor productivity by ministries are as follows:

	Percentage Fulfillment of 6-Month Plan for Total Volume of Contract Work	1st 6 Months of 1986 as Percentage of 1st 6 Months of 1985	
		Volume of Contract Work	Labor Productivity
USSR Ministry of the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises	101	108	104.9
USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction	97	109	106.7
Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises	108	113	102.0
Ministry of Construction in the Far East and Transbaykal Regions	95	111	104.9
USSR Ministry of Construction	100.7	108	106.5
Ministry of Transport Construction	103	107	105.7
USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work -- total	106	107	104.0
of which subcontracted work	109	108	(blank)
USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification	96	109	104.6
USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources	103	107	103.2

Substantial shortcomings exist in the construction industry. The time taken to construct projects is in excess of normatives. The plan for the commissioning of fixed capital and a number of production capacities was not fulfilled. The Ministry of the Gas Industry, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the Ministry of Railways, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, and the USSR State Agro-industrial Committee failed to ensure the commissioning of a large number of important projects for production purposes which had been scheduled for commissioning.

The number of projects under construction simultaneously still remains high. The construction ministries failed to concentrate material and technical resources on projects scheduled for commissioning, and this was one of the main reasons why the plan for commissioning was not fulfilled.

About one-third of construction organizations still allow wages growth which is faster than labor productivity growth, and fail to fulfill the financial results plan.

The practice of preparing plans for the reconstruction of existing enterprises and the construction of new ones which are below modern technical standards has not been eliminated.

VI. Raising the People's Living Standards

The implementation of the program for social development and for raising the people's prosperity, adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress, has begun on the basis of the economy's growth in the first 6 months.

Measures are being implemented to improve the conditions, nature, and content of labor and to reduce the application of manual and unskilled labor in the national economy.

THE POPULATION'S INCOMES INCREASED. The average monthly money wage of workers and employees in the national economy reached R195 against R189 in the first 6 months of 1985. Kolkhoz members' pay increased by 4 percent.

A transition to new conditions of pay began for workers in scientific research, design, and technology organizations, industrial enterprises, the USSR and union republic academies of sciences, and some other ministries and departments, and also workers on individual railroads. Pay supplements have been awarded to foremen in industrial associations, enterprises, and organizations. Wage scales for workers in individual light industry branches have been increased. Long-service bonuses have been instituted and the additional payments for night work have been increased in the tailoring, footwear, leather, and salt industries. The pay of some other categories of workers has also been increased. The implementation of the aforementioned measures is being financed by funds earned by labor collectives.

The population drew from social consumption funds PAYMENTS AND BENEFITS totaling more than R73 billion, which is R3 billion more than in the first 6 months last year. Taking these payments and benefits into account, the pay of workers and employees amounted to R271 a month.

The size of state-funded monthly allowances for children of servicemen on compulsory military service was increased. Other measures were implemented to increase payments and benefits to the population from social consumption funds.

Working people's deposits in savings banks increased by R9.7 billion during the 6 months.

RETAIL COMMODITY TURNOVER in state and cooperative trade reached R161.6 billion, and increased by R10.4 billion in comparable prices in comparison with the first 6 months of 1985. The retail commodity turnover plan was fulfilled in the country as a whole. Trade organizations in the Belorussian, Georgian, Azerbaijan, Armenian, and Turkmen SSR's failed to ensure their plan fulfillment. The supplies of foodstuffs and many non-food commodities to the population improved somewhat. [paragraph continues]

At the same time, the sales of alcoholic beverages continued to fall: Sales in the first 6 months were 37 percent less than in the same period last year, and the population spent R5.9 billion less on alcoholic beverages. At the same time, only trade organizations in the Lithuanian, Latvian, and Estonian SSR fully compensated for the drop in sales of alcoholic beverages by sales of other consumer goods.

THE GROWTH IN SALES OF INDIVIDUAL COMMODITIES by state and cooperative trade is as follows:

	1st 6 Months of 1986 as Percentage of 1st 6 Months of 1985
Grain products	100
Meat and meat products	103
Fish and Fish products	107
Animal fats	104
Vegetable fats	107
Margarine products	103
Wholemilk products	105
Cheese	105
Eggs	103
Sugar	92
Confectionery	108
Tea	110
Potatoes	101
Vegetables	97
Fruit	112
Nonalcoholic beverages	128
Mineral water	122
Fruit and vegetable juices	155
Clothing, underwear, and textiles	104
Knitwear products	107
Hosiery products	108
Footwear	112
Chinaware, earthenware, and glassware	103
Soap and synthetic detergents	105
Furniture	110
Refrigerators and freezers	110
of which, refrigerators with a capacity of 200 liters and more	123
Washing machines	111
Electric vacuum cleaners	108
Clocks and watches	105
Photographic cameras	102
Radio receivers	85
Television sets	112
of which, color sets	115
Tape recorders	114
Bicycles and mopeds	112
Motor cycles and motor scooters	103
Automobiles	97
Timber	129
Slates	110
Roofing sheet steel and other metal products	107

In accordance with the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere, measures are being taken to expand PAID SERVICES to the population. The plan for consumer services sales was fulfilled, a 7.1-percent increase was

achieved in the first 6 months, and preferential growth rates were achieved in the countryside. Plan targets were not met by the Uzbek, Georgian, Moldavian, and Tajik SSR Ministries of Consumer Services.

Despite the increase in commodity turnover and services, the population's growing demand for some of them is not being fully satisfied and the quality of many commodities and services falls short of requirements.

The material and technical base of the SOCIAL AND CULTURAL SPHERE was strengthened.

The scale of HOUSING CONSTRUCTION expanded. State, public, and cooperative enterprises and organizations, including housing construction cooperatives and kolkhozes, handed over for commissioning a total area of 36.4 million square meters of housing, which is 2 million square meters more than in the first 6 months last year. Working people received 665,000 new, well-appointed apartments. The population built more houses using their own funds and with help from state credits.

At the same time, the 6-month plan for commissioning of housing funded by state capital investment was not fulfilled in the country as a whole. The following failed to cope with the targets: the RSFSR, the Georgian, Moldavian, and Armenian SSR, the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Fool Industry and Household Appliances, the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production, the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building, the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the USSR Ministry of Coal Industry, the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Ministry of Railroads, the USSR State Agro-industrial Committee, and a number of others.

General educational schools with places for 436,000 pupils, preschool institutions with 145,000 places, hospitals with 16,000 beds, out-patient and polyclinical institutions with a capacity of 37,000 visits per shift, and many other projects for social and cultural purposes were commissioned.

The 6-month plan for the commissioning of preschool institutions, hospitals, and out-patient and polyclinical institutions was not fulfilled. Not all general educational schools scheduled for commissioning were commissioned by 1 July.

Housing with a total area of 9 million square meters and preschool institutions with 53,000 places were constructed for agro-industrial complex workers and members of their families.

There was expansion of the network of sanatoriums, rest institutions, and tourist hotels and bases, including facilities for joint vacations by parents and children.

Population center amenities improved. The network of tram and trolleybus lines, streets with improved surfaces, and the area of green spaces and gardens expanded. New subway sections were commissioned in Moscow.

Measures were implemented to reduce atmospheric pollution in cities and the discharge of waste water into water sources and to increase circulating and consistent water supply [oborotnoye i posledovatelnoye vodosnabzheniye]. At the same time, targets for the commissioning of purification equipment and installations were not met as a result of unsatisfactory progress in the construction of environmental protection projects at enterprises under the jurisdiction of a number of ministries and departments.

The public education system is being improved.

Some 4.2 million young men and women completed their secondary education. [paragraph continues]

Some 2 million specialists were trained for various sectors of the national economy, including 0.8 million with higher education and 1.2 million with secondary specialized education.

The POPULATION of the Soviet Union was 280.1 million as at 1 July 1986.

In response to the Appeal to the Soviet Union's Working People adopted bu the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum, the country's labor collectives are launching a nationwide socialist competition to fulfill and overfulfill the 12th 5-Year Plan and are striving to successfully complete its first year.

The USSR Central Statistical Administration

CSA Official Comments

LD192034 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has assessed the results of the operation of the national economy for the first half of the year. Igor Aleksandrovich Pogosov, deputy head of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, comments:

[Begin Pogosov recording] Intensification of production on the basis of the achievements of scientific and technical progress is the foundation for accelerating economic growth. In the first half-year, a number of interindustrial scientific and technical complexes dealing with the development of new generations of equipment, technology, and materials have been formed. Work has been begun on implementing a comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress in the CEMA countries. However, many ministries have failed to fulfill their targets in the sphere of the development of science and technology. There has been a considerable lag, in particular in the USSR Ministry of Power Engineering and Electrification, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, and the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry. New machine building output is still not being carried out at the necessary speed. The necessary increase in the technical level of new types of equipment being developed and in their productivity has not been ensured. In a number of cases, organs of the State Committee for standards have forbidden supply of poor-quality output.

The volume of industrial output for the 6-month period rose 5.6 percent compared with the target for the year of 4.3 percent. The plan has been fulfilled by all the union republics and ministries, with the exception of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry. Machine building is developing faster then scheduled. Plan targets for growth in labor productivity and reducing the cost of production of output have been overfulfilled. The reorganization of management and the change to new conditions of economic management are starting to have an effect in the agro-industrial complex. The volumes of purchases of cattle and poultry have increased in comparison with the corresponding period last year by 7.3 percent and of milk by 5.7 percent. The plan target for bringing projects into operation has been only 81 percent fulfilled. The USSR Ministry for Industrial Construction, the Ministry of Construction in the Far East and Transbaykal Regions, and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification did not cope with the 6-month plan for the introduction of capacities. The incomes of the population have increased: The average monthly wage of blue- and white-collar workers in the national economy is R195, against R189 in the first 6 months of last year. In the first 6 months the scale of construction of residential housing grew. However, the plan target for construction of residential housing has not been fulfilled. In the second 6-month period everything necessary must be done in order to make up for lost ground and ensure the fulfillment of the construction program envisaged by the plan for 1986.